The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3854. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN

The Rebel Privateer Rappahannock.

An Inquiry into the Manner of Her Outfit.

An Important Arrest Made by the Government.

SALE OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

The Enlistment of Sailors for the Confederate Service.

ASPECT OF THE DANISH QUESTION

Important Action of Austria and Prussia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Cunard mail steamer *Australasian*, Capt ANDERSON, which sailed from Liverpool at 12:30, on the afternoon of the 16th, and from Queenstown on the 17th January, arrived yesterday morning.

The *Germania* from Southampton, Jan. 13, and the *Kedar*, from Liverpool, Jan. 11, also arrived yesterday.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Queenstown, at 7 A. M., on the 15th January, and reached Liverpool on the morning of the 16th.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Alexandra—Bungling Legislation—Denmark—The Baby—Mazzini, the Emperor and Empress—Hon. F. Peel—Sir F. B. Head's Thanksgiving—Monitors—Social Reformers—Kennels and Cottages—Mediums and Manifestations—Explosion at Liverpool—Confederate Stock.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Alexandra case has been decided in a full bench of the Court of Exchequer, against the Government. Two of the Judges were in favor of a new trial. The case will now be carried to the House of Lords. Earl RUSSELL is trying very hard to keep the peace.

It appears that the British Foreign Enlistment Act is just as bunglingly made as all acts of Parliament are said to be, through any one of which a carriage-and-four could be driven. It appears that there is no law in England to hinder any person from selling a ship-of-war all fitted for a cruise, to any one but an enemy. The law is against building, fitting out, &c., "with intent." If an Englishman happens to have a single war-ship or a navy on hand, or if he fits one out without provable intent, he can sell it to Dane or German, Federal or Confederate. Mr. Secretary WELLES may, perhaps, be as glad to know this, as the gentleman who holds the sinecure of Secretary of the Navy at Richmond.

But Parliament, it is expected, will try to amend all this—with what success will be seen in the future. Parliament generally does what the Government requires. It is usually a well behaved and well disciplined crowd, but liable to panics, excitements and riots. It would not pass a law against Orsini conspirators, it made a riotous rebellion when asked to buy the exhibition building—a vulgar riot in the cause of taste, and a hideous row for the sake of beauty in architecture It is, therefore, quite impossible to say what the House of Commons may do if called upon to pass a law against selling ships to belligerents. They may insist on including powder, rifles, and cannon.

The war between Germany and Denmark has not begun. The two armies have been suddenly frozen into Winter quarters. They scowl at each other across the Eider. The smaller German Powers wish to increase their numbers and their influence in the Confederation. Austria and Prussia do not want war, but they seem to be afraid of opposing the smaller States, and thereby losing their influence. RUSSELL begins to insist on the rights of Denmark. It is tolerably certain that England must fight for the royal grandfather of the Prince of Wales' seven months and six-pound baby, born without a shirt to his back, brought into the world by Mr. BROWN, an apothecary, and being wet-nursed by a worthy woman Mrs. CONNER, luckily discovered in the emergency. England, I say, must fight for King CHRISTIAN if the enthusiasm of the Germans does not Winter kill. At present, all but diplomacy is frozen dead. The Polish revolution is at a stand-still.

MAZZINI denies that he had anything to do with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The *Times* doubts if there was really such a conspiracy. Meantime the Emperor has made a remarkable speech to a new Cardinal, in which he speaks of his destiny as by no means desirable, and talks like a philosopher of the duties and responsibilities of power. An explanation has been made of the large life insurances of the Empress. She has taken this method, it appears, to provide permanently for the support of several charitable institutions which she has founded and now supports. These she will leave to her son, the Prince Imperial, with the funds that will become due at her death from these life insurances, scattered in many countries, and on which, it is said, she is obliged, on account of conspiracies, to pay unusually high premiums.

The Hon. F. PEEL, one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State, has been making a speech on American affairs crammed full of figures. The debt and loans and future taxation figure largely, and it is rather the Hon. Fact's opinion that the Yankee nation is going to eternal smash. He is also of opinion that the abyss of disunion widens with each month of the war. His notions are about as clear as those of another M. P., who spoke to his constituents the other day and said the war had no beginning, made no progress, was fought for no purpose, and would never come to an end—a satisfactory one, I presume he meant to say; but there is often a forgyness about extra-parliamentary utterances which puzzles the reporters.

Sir F. B. HEAD, whom we remember riding across the Pampas of South America on wild horses, writing the "Bubbles of the Brummels of Nassau" governing Canada, and I forget what beside, has come out with an astounding proclamation of thanksgiving for the war in America, which is the only thing, he declares, that has saved England from utter destruction. America has long had the disposition to destroy England, and has only been kept from pouncing upon her by the most humiliating truckling of British statesmen. England, according to Sir FRANCIS, has been in mortal terror of America for years, and calling out "For God's sake, good Brother Jonathan, don't strike a little fellow like me!" And now it is proven by the events of this war that America could really have done all that England ever feared. The States, united, could have brought into the field 3,000,000 of men, and have raised $3,000,000,000. This would have smashed England and the British power all over the world, without leaving even a grease-spot. But the danger is past. Sir HEAD, as they say at Paris, breathes freer and deeper. He calls on all patriotic Englishmen to join him in a thanksgiving for this great mercy. The dissolution of the Union, and the exhaustion of three millions of men and tremendous resources, will save England, and when the North and South, like the two cats of Kilkenny, have eaten each other up, England will look after the tails.

There is, as you may see, or believe without seeing, great crowing over the reported failure of the monitors. But turret-ships are being built here, and there is some anxiety about them. Englishmen fancy, however, that they make everything more solid than can be done in America. There are incessant trials of plates and guns, and whether the plates resist the guns, or the guns penetrate the plates, the result is equally unsatisfactory. The only perfect thing would be to have plates that no guns could pierce, and guns that no plates could resist.

The Winter, which fills the streets with suffering poor, and opens the purses of the charitable, turns the attention of social reformers to plans for improving the condition of the millions of people in this country who are landless, homeless, and all but hopeless The benevolent Earl of Shaftsbury makes an earnest appeal for his ragged schools. The Marquis of Townsend, another eccentric, because humane nobleman, is at the head of a league for improving the conditions of labor. If this sort of thing had not been going on for half a century with very little result, I should think they really might wake up and do something. But the progress upward, if any, is like that of the mountains and coasts—so slow as to be imperceptible. In two or three centuries the British agricultural laborer may be as well housed as the farmer's pigs. To have any place to live in equal to the landlord's stables is quite beyond his hopes. The dogs even live in palaces, while the people rot in hovels, or lie in crowds under the railway arches when the almshouses are full. I know of one dog-kennel which cost $75,000 to build—a sum that would build more than a hundred convenient cottages. If one cannot be a noble or a rich man in England, it would be the next best thing to be a horse or dog. A poor man, woman or child seems to be the last thing cared for.

It may interest some of your readers to know that the English are taking to Spiritualism. Mr. HOME met with a good deal of success here, but his Imperial and other high associations, I fear, turn his head a little. It is said that he declined to call upon one of the oldest members of the peerage, without first receiving a call from him. He has been ordered to leave Rome, but the matter was compromised by the intervention of the British Consul. Mr. FOSTER made some stir in London, but there was some trouble about the writing on his arm. Either the manifestations were never genuine, or he yielded to the strong temptation of a guinea a visitor to make them come himself. He was denounced as an impostor, and suddenly disappeared. Our last arrival in this line is Mr. CONKLIN, long known as a "test medium," whatever that may be, in New-York, Washington, and elsewhere. He has taken rooms in Cecil-street, Strand, and is engaged nightly, it is said, at the luxurious mansions of the West End, where a new lion is always welcome, and a ghost or spirit is a new sensation.

Among the startling events, I ought to mention the explosion yesterday of a ship-load of powder at Liverpool, which shook the whole city like an earthquake, and broke glass to an incredible amount. I believe no lives were lost.

A sudden rise of 4 ₱ cent. in the Confederate Loan may be recorded as a similar phenomenon, and as there is an active demand at increasing prices, there must be something in the wind. Has JEFF. bought out the British navy? Is the Emperor about to intervene? People do not rush up such a stock of a sudden unless they believe something is going to happen. The cause may be the following paragraph from the Richmond correspondent of the London *Telegraph*:

"Never was there a grosser mistake than for the Federals to imagine that the South is even beginning to be depressed, and to despair of success. On the contrary, there has been a visible improvement in the temper of the people, and the simplest observer cannot fail to note that there is a firmer determination to sacrifice all for independence than there was even six months ago, or has been since the struggle began. The campaign of next Spring will open on the part of the Confederates with undiminished armies, and a sure faith in final success. The atmosphere of illusion on this subject, in which the Federals are now living, will be dissipated by the shock of arms, and not improbably by the invasion of their own soil. The South is quietly getting ready for a long war, and nourishes no dreams of peace on any terms save independence and a separate nationality."

Is this a part of the same rumor of a desperate effort at invasion which I find in the New-York papers? Or is it only the echo of a common feeling that it is time that something effectual and decisive should be done to end the war—a feeling which prevails in the South as in the North, and which will throw new vigor into the coming campaign?

MONADNOCK.

ENGLAND.

THE ROYAL ACCOUCHEMENT.

From the London Lancet.

The almost romantic incidents which surrounded the birth of the infant Prince just born to the royal line of England have naturally given rise to even more than the ordinary loyal interest which such an event could not, under any circumstances, fail to excite throughout the country. All the particulars have been chronicled with minuteness and with general accuracy, although some small errors have been made, in the anxiety to present all those pleasant domestic details which every woman's heart in England would rejoice to know, concerning the young mother and infant, around whom centre now so many fond and affectionate good wishes. The accouchement of Her Royal Highness was not altogether so sudden and without premonitory warnings as has been currently reported, nor is there any reason to suppose that it was prematurely hastened by her visit to the ice. Slight symptoms existed in the earlier part of the day, which some of the more experienced of the ladies around the princess attributed to what proved later to be the true cause. But Her Royal Highness, equally with the Prince, has the strongest dislike to what, in ordinary phrase, is called "making a fuss," and on this occasion preferred to pass over these matters as of no moment. On returning from the ice, at about 6 o'clock, the symptoms were more urgent. A telegram was then dispatched to London for Dr. SIEVEKING, of St. Mary's Hospital, physician in ordinary to Her Royal Highness. Presently the aspect of affairs became unmistakable. A second telegram was then dispatched for Dr. FARRE, of Hertford-street, who had been appointed accoucheur to Her Royal Highness. Meantime, however, it was evident that more immediate aid was required, and Mr. HENRY BROWN, of Windsor, was summoned, and had the happiness of bringing the infant Prince into the world. Mr. BROWN is a general practitioner of considerable local repute, and enjoys the confidence of the Royal family, with whom he has been habitually brought into professional relations. The fortuitous circumstance which placed in the hands of a general practitioner the honor of officiating on this interesting occasion, will not be devoid of gratifying reflections to the important and hard-working body of men who constitute the general practitioners of Great Britain, whose ability and excellent qualities are well represented in Mr. BROWN, and have always been greatly appreciated by the members of the royal household. Dr. SIEVEKING reached Frogmore at about 9 P. M., immediately after the infant was born, and Dr. ARTHUR FARRE, who had come down by a special train instantly on receiving his summons, arrived afterward. All the arrangements had been made, as is known, for the accouchement to have taken place at the beginning of March, at Marlborough House; as it was, there was not anything in readiness, nor was any nurse present, and the maternal experience of the Countess of Macclesfield was most useful. Dr. FARRE has remained at Frogmore in continuous attendance throughout the week. Dr. SIEVEKING has also visited Her Royal Highness daily, until Wednesday, when he was attacked so severely with muscular rheumatism of an acutely painful character, after returning from his visit, that he has since been and is now temporarily confined to his bed. It may be well, perhaps, here to explain the various signatures of the bulletins, which have attracted some attention. The explanation is simple. The first bulletin was signed by Dr. SIEVEKING and Mr. BROWN, for they were the two medical gentlemen actually in attendance on the Princess at the time the bulletin was issued—that is, immediately after the birth of the infant. On Dr. FARRE's arrival, he was, of course, put in charge of the case; Mr. BROWN, who had so happily performed the important functions which an emergency called for, retiring and leaving the illustrious patient, as is the proper and necessary custom, in the hands of her appointed attendants, Dr. FARRE, as accoucheur, and Dr. SIEVEKING, as physician in ordinary, who continued in attendance, and therefore signed the daily bulletins during the week. Subsequently, Dr. SIEVEKING being temporarily disabled, Dr. FARRE, who has throughout been in constant charge of her Royal Highness, signed singly the bulletins, which he issues on his individual responsibility. The health of the Princess is excellent, and her convalescence has been uninterrupted. The infant Prince is, happily, a fine and healthy child. *Par parenthèse*, he is said to present already a striking likeness to his royal father, his features being unusually well marked. Very precise statements have been made as to the uterine age of the infant Prince, and his weight; but these statements have been more precise than accurate. He is believed by those best able to form an opinion to be somewhat more than "a seven-months' child." The weight of nine pounds gravely assigned to the young Prince is altogether incorrect. We are assured that he has not been weighed at all; and this will certainly afford relief to many anxious mothers and nurses, who have declared, almost with one voice, that "it was a shame to weigh the little Prince, for it is so unlucky to weigh a child." His weight is estimated at considerably less than nine pounds, which is a good weight for a fine child of fully nine months' development; six pounds would probably be nearer to the truth, and yet leave nothing to regret. Everyone is, of course, anxious to know now the Prince is to be brought up. He will be suckled by a wet nurse. The same difficulties presented themselves in this as in other matters, from the unexpected and premature arrival of the little stranger. A nurse was, however, carefully selected in the emergency by Dr. SIEVEKING from those on the list of the York Road Lying-in Institution—Mrs. CONNOR, a married woman, of irreproachable character, good health and antecedents, and possessing the requisite physical qualities. The little Prince feeds well, and is in excellent health.

REBEL RECRUITING.

From the European Times, Jan. 16.

The case of alleged infringement of the Foreign Enlistment Act came on yesterday at the Liverpool Police Court, before Mr. RAFFLES. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. LUSHINGTON, barrister, instructed by Messrs. BATESON and ROBINSON, at the instance of the Law Officers of the Crown; and the defence was conducted by Mr. DEIGHTON, barrister, instructed by Messrs. LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY and BARDSWELL. The defendants were JOHN JONES, ROBERT HIGHET, and JOHN WILDING, a clerk in their employment.

Mr. LUSHINGTON, in opening the case, on finding that only Mr. HIGHET was in court, proposed to postpone the hearing, and to apply for warrants against the other defendants; but this course was opposed by Mr. DEIGHTON, and it was agreed to proceed with the summons against Mr. HIGHET.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, Mr. HIGHET was a partner in the firm of Messrs. JONES & Co., of Liverpool, of which firm Mr. THOMAS BOLD was the principal partner. He said the case was in relation to a vessel named the *Japan*, which had been built at Dumbarton in the early part of last year, and to the order of Mr. THOMAS BOLD. When the vessel, a screw steamer, was about ready for sea, intimation was given by Mr. BOLD that she was sold to a foreigner, and her register was changed. Three seamen, named in the summons JOHN STANLEY, FRANCIS GLASSBROOK, and BENJAMIN CONOLLY, were engaged at the Sailors' Home, Liverpool, to proceed in the *Japan* on a voyage to Singapore; on the 27th of March last, to be out two years, trading in the Chinese Seas. After signing the articles, they went to the office of the defendants, where they received advance notes, and were furnished with a passage to Greenock. Soon after they went on board, the ship went on what was called her trial trip, but she never returned to a British port. When going out she was under the command of Capt. HITCHCOCK, and she made for the French coast. On arriving off Brest, she fell in with a small steamer out of which she got guns and ammunition. She also shipped out of that vessel, Lieut. MAURAY, who was accompanied by the defendant JONES. Soon after Lieut. MAURY, came on board the *Japan*, he went below and almost immediately returned on deck, wearing the uniform of the Confederate navy. He then took possession of the ship as her Captain, said her name was no longer the *Japan*, but the *Georgia*, hoisted the Confederate flag, said she was a Confederate cruiser, and invited the crew to join the service of the Confederate States. He gave them each £10 of bounty, and after some chaffering, he agreed to give them £5 a month as wages. JONES was there while all this was going on, and he seconded the persuasions of Capt. MAUREY. He then returned in the small steamer, and the *Georgia* went on her voyage to prey and destroy the unarmed vessels of the United States. Mr. LUSHINGTON said, as Mr. HIGHET had taken an active part in the engagement of the men, it was clear that he was a party to the conspiracy which had been formed to fit out and equip and man the ship; and if he proved that he should request his Worship to commit him for trial at the Assizes.

The first witness called was BENJAMIN CONOLLY, a coal trimmer, who in the main bore out the statement of the learned counsel, as to signing articles and the general facts connected with the ship getting her armament on board at Brest; and also as to receiving the £10 bounty from Capt. MAURY, the changing of the vessel's name, the hoisting of the Confederate flag, and proceeding on her warlike cruise.

In cross-examination, the witness said soon after his return to Liverpool, he was taken to the office of a gentleman in Water-street, by Mr. MACGUIRE, a gentleman whom he did not know. Over the door of the office it was marked "American Consulate." MACGUIRE gave witness £1 19s. 4d. a week as wages. That was for talking to several gentlemen and making a statement. [A laugh.] The statement and talking took place to Mr. TAYLOR, and in the office of Messrs. DUNCAN & SQUAREY. He had also made the statement at Mr. BATESON'S. [A laugh.] The American Consul had been very kind to him (witness.) The £1 19s. 4d. is paid to him regularly, but he was not aware how long he would continue to receive it. He did not consider he was acting a spy in going about in this manner. He got £3 from the office of the defendants to take him back to join the *Georgia* at Cherbourg. He told that to MACGUIRE, and the latter went with him to the steamer in which he was to go to France, and said he would see that he (witness) did not go away with the boat. The witness said he served MACGUIRE as a master; he had been introduced to MACGUIRE by GLASSBROOK, who was also serving MACGUIRE.

JOHN STANLEY, a cooper on board the *Georgia*, was next examined. His evidence was confirmatory of the testimony given by CONOLLY, adding, however, more frankly, that he had been in frequent communication with the American Consul. He seemed to be remarkably forgetful of what had passed between the Consul and himself, causing considerable amusement by the way in which he fenced with the questions. He said the Consul had been very kind to him; and this witness was also in receipt of £1 19s. 4d. a week for making statements, the money being paid by MACGUIRE.

FRANCIS GLASSBROOK was next called. He said he had signed the articles of the *Georgia* (or *Japan*) as FRANK RIVERS. He did that because he had run away from his ship and had to change his name. His evidence did not alter the case as already given.

Mr. RAFFLES, without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, bound Mr. HIGHET over to appear at the Assizes to answer any indictment preferred against him. Bail was accepted for his appearance, himself in £300, and two sureties in £150 each.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

The investigation ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty into the whole of the circumstances connected with the equipment, fitting out and departure from Sheerness of the Confederate privateer *Rappahannock*, late Her Majesty's screw gun-vessel *Victor*, 6, 350 horse-power, which until the period of her sale of the service was attached to the Chatham steam reserve ordinary, was completed a few days since, and the result of the protracted inquiry, which has been conducted by the Government throughout in the most rigid and searching manner, was announced at Chatham yesterday. It is satisfactory to find that none of the officials connected with Chatham Dock-yard were in the remotest degree connected with the illegal proceedings, and were in no respect implicated with the movements of that vessel after she had ceased to be a Government ship. It has been ascertained, however, that certain officials at Sheerness dock-yard have been guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and at the same time have committed an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws. The Government have accordingly decided on prosecuting the principal offender, who, as already reported in the *Times*, is one of the chief officers in the dock-yard, for the leading part it has been ascertained he took in the equipment and subsequent departure of the *Rappahannock* from our Nore. Accordingly Mr. KNIGHT, of the firm of ESSELL, KNIGHT & ARNOLD, solicitors, Rochester, the agents of the Solicitor to the Treasury, yesterday applied to the magistrates for a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. WILLIAM RUMBLE, principal engineer and inspector of machinery afloat, who is charged with a violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act (59 GEORGE III., cap. 69,) in hiring, and attempting to hire, certain seamen for the Confederate steamship *Rappahannock*, and also for assisting and aiding in equipping that vessel. The warrants were granted and at once executed, the accused being taken into custody, but afterwards liberated on heavy bail. No proceedings have yet been ordered against any of the other officials, nor against the Government pilot who piloted the *Rappahannock* from the Nore.

THE PAMPERO.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Jan. 13.

The case of the vessel *Pampero*, which was lately seized on the Clyde for being "equipped, furnished and fitted out" with intent to be employed in the service of the Confederate States of America, now appears in the calling-lists of the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer case. It appears in Lord ORMIDALE'S list of causes, and will shortly be debated before his Lordship. The following is the notice as it appears in the calling-lists of the Court: "Exchequer Cause.—Appraisement of the seizure of the ship or vessel *Pampero*, with her tackle, apparel, and furniture, as she now lies seized at Glasgow Harbor, in the County of Lanark, on the 10th day of December, 1863, by FREDERICK WILLIAM TREVOR, Collector of Customs, Glasgow, for being equipped, furnished, and fitted out with intent to be employed in the service of persons exercising or assuming to exercise, the powers of government in and over a foreign State, Colony, Province, or people—viz: the so-called Confederate States of America, to commit hostilities against the United States of America, with whom Her Majesty was not at war, in contravention of the Act 59th George III., cap 69, sec. 7, *p. Advocatum*, Sol.-Gen., GIFFORD et RUTHERFURD. ANDREW MURRAY, Jr. A."

A SPEECH OF SIR F. PEEL.

The Right Honorable F. PEEL, one of the Under Secretaries of the Treasury, had been addressing his constituents at Bury, Lancashire, and referred at length to the American war. He pointed out the magnitude of the undertaking, the burdens the North was imposing on itself, and the necessity for England's neutrality. Adverting to the Alexandra case, he said the policy of the Government would be to do as it would be done by, and he hoped when the war was over, both sides would acknowledge that England's conduct had been eminently fair

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Agreeably to advertisement the steamer *Great Eastern* was offered for sale at auction in Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th inst., and the event attracted an overflowing attendance to the Cotton Salesroom. The first and only bid was one of £50,000, and after waiting some time, the auctioneer announced that he was authorized to bid £130,000 for the owners. No advance being offered upon this sum the vessel was knocked down to the owners bid.

THE SUMTER.

The notorious steamer *Gibraltar, alias* the *Sumter*, was afterward put up for sale, and was finally knocked down for £4,500.

GUNS.

It is announced that the steamer *Germania*, from Southampton on the 14th, for New-York, took out several heavy siege guns of large calibre from the Low Moor Iron Works—it is presumed for Federal uses.

THE CRAWLEY COURT-MARTIAL.

The Duke of Cambridge—the Commander-in-Chief of the Army—had approved the verdict in the "Crawley Court-martial," and recommended that it be carried out.

AN EXPLOSION.

A terrific gunpowder explosion occurred at Liverpool on the evening of the 15th January. A vessel named the *Lotty Sleigh*, lying in the river, bound for Africa, with a considerable quantity of gunpowder on board, took fire, and was deserted by her crew after they found it impossible to subdue the flames. The vessel was soon blown to atoms, and the concussion was so great that the destruction of glass in Liverpool and Birkenhead was most extensive, and the greatest alarm and consternation for a time prevailed. People were knocked down in many places, but no loss of life was reported.

OBITUARY.

The death of Mr. FREDERICK HUTH, founder of the well-known house of FREDERICK HUTH & Co., of London, is announced.

TREATY WITH LIBERIA AND HAYTI.

A treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the two negro republics of Liberia and Hayti had been signed in London.

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

THE INTERNAL POLITICS OF FRANCE.

The French Legislative Body sat on the 11th inst., the Duke DE MORNY in the chair:

M. ROUHER, Minister of State; M. ROULAND, Minister presiding over the Council of State; and the other Government Commissioners were present.

The order of the day was the discussion of the Address.

M. THIERS—On a recent occasion I said that I should ask your permission to speak on the internal politics of the country, and that I intended to avail myself of that opportunity to give some personal explanations on the motives which induced me to enter this Chamber. I know that great assemblies have more important business than listening to what concerns individuals, but I feel it a duty which I owe to my fellow-citizens, who elected me without asking for a profession of faith, and toward my colleagues, whose confidence I should be happy to possess. [Hear, hear.] It is thirty-four years since I first came within these walls, and in that space of time I have witnessed a rapid succession of events, men and opinions. In the midst of this torrent, which seemed as if it would sweep everything before it, the social and political principles on which modern society is based have alone survived. There have been gloomy moments, when order was so shaken that men wondered whether it would ever be restored. At a later period liberty seemed to have disappeared, and yet order has been reestablished, and liberty is about to revive. You must all have been struck with the fact that man himself, so small in the presence of great events, derives all his importance from understanding great principles and faithfully adhering to them. I have always held three great principles as the rule of conduct for every honest statesman—national sovereignty, order and liberty. I have lived in what is called the school of 1789, which believes that France has the right to choose her own government. I think she ought to exercise that sovereignty very seldom; but when she has pronounced freely, that decision becomes a law to which individual judgments must yield. [Approbation.] After submitting to the legal Government of our country, there are two things we are entitled to demand of it—order and liberty. Without order, society is troubled and industry is paralyzed. The rich can sometimes dispense with working, but society is a laborer condemned to toil for the daily bread of his children. [Hear, hear.] When order and occupation are wanting, society inclines to despotism. When liberty is absent, society suffers as much, but in a different way, and tends to revolution. Such are the principles which have constantly directed my political life. When the Republic was proclaimed, I adhered to it, though it was not the Government I preferred, and I added my efforts to those of the courageous men who defended order in the Assembly. Order was preserved; France returned to the monarchical principle, and I again submitted, out of respect for the principle of national sovereignty; but I remained in retirement and devoted my leisure to writing with sincerity the history of my county. [Hear, hear.] I should have passed the rest of my life in that work without regret had not the decrees of November, 1861, and February, 1862, changed the situation. Till then you were here to discuss, with but little power to amend, the bills proposed by the Council of State. [Denials.] You voted the Budget by Ministries and the supplementary credits could not be known to you till it was too late to exercise any serious control. The decrees above-mentioned entirely changed this state of things, and though they do not confer all the liberties we might wish, they are an earnest of further concessions, and I am grateful to the Emperor for them. [Approbation.] As it thus became possible to freely discuss the affairs of the country, I considered that abstinence was no longer wise, or dignified, or patriotic. I advised my friends to take the oath to the Empire, but I confess that I myself felt some reluctance to leave my retirement. But it is a bad practice to give advice to others which you will not follow yourself; and the reflection that no one could accuse me of personal ambition decided me again to enter on political life. My only ambition is to bring to this Assembly the tribute of my experience to discuss the affairs of the country with a view only to the public weal, so that the closing years of my life may not be altogether useless to my fellow-citizens. [Loud applause.]

THE PRESIDENT—M. THIERS, will you have the kindness to turn yourself, so as to be heard in all parts of the Chamber? Some members complain that they cannot hear you.

M. THIERS—From an old habit of speaking from the tribune, I am always tempted to face the assembly.

THE PRESIDENT—I spoke solely in the interest of those who do not hear you distinctly.

M. THIERS—After these explanations, which I would fain have made shorter, I come to the business in hand, and shall limit my observations to our internal policy, which ought to be the development of our institutions in the sense of a well-ordered liberty. First, then, let me state what is our precise political situation: We have long lived under Constitutions which, when once made, were declared to be unchangeable. We have now a Constitution admitting of such improvements as time, a wiser innovator than man, may show to be advisable. The Constitution says that when a change shall be recognized as beneficial, the Emperor shall take the initiative, and the Senate give its sanction. Several modifications have already been made in conformity with this principle. The right of discussing the Address has been granted to the Legislative Body, which can thus make known the wishes of the country. We have lately heard much of liberty; but are the wishes serious which have been expressed on that subject? That point must be examined; we must ascertain how far it would be wise to satisfy those aspirations, and to what extent the present constitution allows them to be realized. Those questions, gentlemen, are grave and delicate; but be assured that I shall respect all that ought to be respected, and that your confidence, in facilitating my task, will render it less perilous and more useful. [Marks of adhesion.] History shows that France may sometimes dispense with liberty, but only to afterward return to it with almost irresistible force. At one time she was naturally forgetful of her liberties; that was in 1800, after the terrible trials of the revolution. France had before her a wonderful man, who held everything in his own hand, and at one moment she appeared to have lost all thought of anything else. When, however, she saw one part of her armies precipitated into the burning gulf of Spain, and the other among the icy wastes of Russia, she began to reflect deeply and sadly, and regretted those liberties which she had too readily abandoned. On the 31st of December, 1813, she called on the Emperor for peace, but her voice was not listened to. Some months afterwards the victorious enemy entered Paris, and France fell bleeding at the feet of the Bourbons. What did she demand from them? Peace, and with it the liberty of which she then felt all the value. The Bourbons again disappeared, and NAPOLEON returned, and from him peace and liberty were demanded. The former he could no longer give, but the latter he granted fully and in good faith. Examples have been frequently borrowed from NAPOLEON when victorious and dazzled by success; I must be allowed to borrow one from him when matured by misfortune. [Approbation.] Liberty at that period could not be tried under favorable circumstances. Waterloo removed all idea of it, and an immense reaction commenced in Europe against all the ideas of the revolution. We were then young; we sometimes endeavored to murmur the word "Liberty," and the answer given was to point to the blood-stained scaffold of LOUIS XVI. Our reason was not, however, convinced, and we persisted in calling for liberty. In 1825, 1826, and 1827 we were near attaining our object. We approached those obscure and perilous limits where the prerogatives of the Sovereign found themselves in presence of those of the country. Twice, under different forms, did that great question agitate the country, and two thrones fell. If I may be allowed to make a comparison, I would say that the fatal question was for us what the Stormy Cape was for the navigators of the Fifteenth century, who trembled on approaching it. JOHN of Portugal, wishing to dissipate those vain terrors, changed the name of that formidable cape to that of Good Hope, and it was then happily doubled. God grant that our Stormy Cape may also change its name with equally good results? [Loud approbation.] I shall not speak of our hours of agitation since 1848. We have passed through the Republic to come to the Empire. The idea of liberty again disappeared; an immense military reaction prevailed over Europe. Princes were assembled in Paris in the persons of their representatives to regulate the consequences of the glorious peace of the Crimea, and for the first time liberty had a Congress for tribune and a diplomatist for speaker. That is what I call liberty of national representation. Public opinion, when it is once well known, becomes a guide for the acts of the Government. [Murmurs and approbation.] In order to organize in the State that condition of liberty two means have been imagined—the republic and monarchy. In the former the chief of the State is changed every four or six years, and is responsible. The partisans of monarchy also wished to reconcile with that form of Government the condition of liberty, and they imagined the plan of making the weight of public opinion bear, not on the chief of the State, but on those who hold authority under him. It is between the latter and those elected by public opinion that the discussion takes place. The Sovereign does not change, but the Ministers may be subjected to the fluctuations of opinion, and we have thus a country which, under a monarch placed beyond the reach of our discussions, governs by himself, according to his own ideas. [Noise.] There are five conditions of liberty which I call necessary, incontestable, and indispensable Which of them do we possess? Which remain to be achieved? Which ought we to have? These are questions that I am anxious to treat on. Individual liberty we have with one exception—the law of general safety. That law, it is true, only bears on one class of citizens, but when one citizen is affected all are threatened. That law, moreover, applies to circumstances which happily no longer exist. [Noise and interruption.]

A VOICE—They have just been renewed.

M. THIERS—I have too much respect for the Assembly to accuse it for any of its acts; but that law no one can think of renewing, and the Government itself has no such idea. The only question is whether it should be allowed to die a natural death in 1865 or cease to exist before that time. That must be left to the Government to decide on. I pass on to the second of these liberties which I have called necessary—I mean the liberty of the press. Gentlemen, if any man in France has suffered the inconvenience of that liberty it is I. An illustrious statesman with whom I for a long time discussed and transacted the affairs of the country, M. GUIZOT, felt them as much as myself, but I am sure he would confirm me when I say the liberty of the press is necessary. [Noise.] I can understand without approving the principle of withholding such liberty. More than twenty years ago, when I turned my eyes to Austria, I saw a brave and well-disposed population content to prosecute commerce and agriculture, and to leave the task of governing entirely in the hands of others. The old Emperor FRANCIS made himself popular by walking about in shabby clothes without any aid-de-camp, and talking to every one he met, and in that way he obtained a knowledge of the true state of his affairs. Such was Austrian liberty twenty-five years ago; but I ask if there is at the present time any people on earth who would be content with it. Speaking one day on this subject with the late Prince DE METTERNICH, I told him that populations in general preferred embroiling their own affairs to leaving them to the care of others, and I added that they were in the right, for it was only by repeated trials that they could learn to transact them properly. But it is possible to refuse to a people a knowledge of their own affairs? In this hall we are allowed full liberty of speech; we may, if we please, blame in the severest manner the acts of the Government; but the journals which reproduce our speeches are not allowed to add a word of their own. Is there not here a great inconsistency? It is as if a man should first tell a secret to ten persons, and then to an eleventh with a recommendation not to divulge it. By that system, gentlemen, the natural order of things is distorted and the springs of government warped. In a State which has been completely educated the press, fortunately, does not form public opinion; it is only the cause of public opinion existing. When the press exaggerates, the people draw in the rein, and the exaggeration itself insures moderation. Then the general opinion, which is only a preliminary notice, is collected together by the national representation and carried to the foot of the throne. It is indeed true that all this can only take place in a country whose education is complete; but it implies that our own education should at length be commenced. France cannot remain for ever in a perpetual infancy. [Noise.] We are told that the government is exceedingly strong. That I believe. I thing its material force strong enough to defy the attack of any party. Then, why not profit by present circumstances? When will the political education of the country be taken in hand? The press being free in the rest of Europe, do you mean that France is to be the only nation remaining in leading-strings? [Renewed interruption.] But we are told that this education is already commenced, and the Minister of State a few days ago informed us that two only out of fifteen or eighteen Parisian journals supported the Government. But what is the condition of the whole of them? They are subject to receiving warnings, and if warnings do not suffice they may be suspended or suppressed. The Press having the charge of criticising the Government, is it right that the Government should have the charge of declaring what amount of criticism it will tolerate? Is that the way to commence the education of the country? I am told, also, of the license of the Press. But have you, yourselves, suppressed that license? Have you not rather made a deposit of it in the hands of the Government, to be used against any citizens that might displease it? [Interruption.]

M. E. PELLETAN—The Government journals are calumniators. [Noise.]

M. THIERS.—It is not my wish to remind the Chamber of anything personal to myself. I do not foster any recollections of what took place a few months back. People in general have short memories concerning the affairs of others; I am content that my memory should be short also, but I wish you not entirely to forget what occurred. [Laughter and signs of assent.] I pass on to the liberty of elections; and without at present treating the question of official candidateships, I will merely say that the Government acts in this matter as it does in the case of the press. It gives universal suffrage to the nation, but on the condition of dictating a little choice to be made. Great homage is paid to universal suffrage in these our times. It has been made the right divine of the epoch. An appeal is made to it whenever Sovereigns are wanted, as in Italy, Greece and Mexico. You go on your knees before its authority; but when it is a question of electing deputies, you tell universal suffrage that it can neither read nor write; that it is credulous and timid, and must be told what men to choose. [Interruption.] But I shall reserve this question for another opportunity, and say a few words on the liberty of representation. I readily admit the full initiative of Government in all matters of regulation, the more so because it must be unceasingly occupied with our affairs, both at home and abroad; it is always in the spot, while you are here here only during a portion of the year, and, after all, the initiative of the Chamber can only be the expression of a wish. But if I concede to the Government the initiative in everything, the Government ought to concede to us a control over all, and the usage now prevalent in all the liberal assemblies of Europe should be restored to us. A Chamber cannot be said to possess true liberty where all questions are submitted to it by the Government only. We also ought to have the power of introducing any question considered useful by the majority, and not thought dangerous by the Government. Here the honorable member proceeded to comment on the system of speaking Ministers, arguing that it would be far better that a Minister should have the faculty of explaining the affairs of his own department, whether with or without eloquence; and he expressed the hope of seeing M. ROUHAR supported in the Chamber by a few more of his colleagues. He then continued: "Let us rapidly recapitulate the liberties which we require. To give them to the country it will not be necessary to overthrow any institutions, but only to develope those which exist. Thus, to have individual liberty, the law of public safety should be repealed; to have the liberty of the press, two or three articles of the decree on the public journals should be altered; to have electoral liberty, certain objectionable practices should be modified; and to have the liberty of the national representation, the practice of interpellations should be resumed. But what is above all things necessary is the irresponsibility of the Sovereign. I am well aware that people will say to me, "Ah! we know you well; you want to have back that wretched Parliamentary Government—that Government of rhetoricians—which exhibited during 40 years the sad spectacle of a struggle for portfolios. It may do well for England—a nation of shopkeepers—but France does not like the squabbles of lawyers." I wish to say a word in reply to such objections. The Government of rhetoricians! I am not very partial to the expression, but when it is applied to such men as Gen. FOY, MM. de SÈZE, De VILLÈLE, De MARTIGNAC, Royer-Collard, Casimir PÉRIER, de BROGLIE and GUIZOT, a man can have but one desire, namely, to merit it. [Approbation.] Since, then, I take no offence at the word myself, neither should the Ministers take offence, for they also are rhetoricians, [laughter,] you y

ures and expressed much respect for the rights and origin of the majority, but he regretted the abuses of the Administration and the introduction of the name of the Emperor into the candidatures. He was only able to understand official candidatures upon the conditions of every kind of liberty being respected. M. THIERS pointed out the abuses of power with which the opposition reproached the Government, and ended by declaring his opinion that universal suffrage will prove the safeguard of the country. [Loud interruptions.] The speaker explained that his remark was not intended as a threat, but merely as a warning. Mons. ROUHER declared that there was no difference in the views of M. M. THIERS and JULES FAVRE, and showed that the right of Government to interfere with the elections was absolute, and had existed under all Governments. The Minister then drew up a picture of the election under preceding Administrations, and criticised the conduct of the Opposition party, his remarks calling forth the energetic applause of the majority. He declared plainly that the Constitution would only be modified by the Emperor who reigned and governed.

The Chamber declined to listen to another speech from M. JULES FAVRE.

The amendment was then rejected by 198 to 44, and the Chamber adopted the first paragraph of the address.

It was asserted that the Committee on the Address had expressed its willingness to suppress the following words:

"We should regret our good understanding with Russia becoming less friendly."

It was asserted in Paris that great irritation existed in high quarters on account of the discussions on the Address, and fears were entertained lest some violent measures should be taken against the Corps Legislatif. The subjoined speech by the Emperor was regarded as significant, and it was argued that the position of the Government was one full of danger.

A SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR.

PRESENTATION OF THE CARDINAL'S HAT TO M. DE BONNECHOSE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a detailed account of the ceremony of presenting the Cardinal's hat to M. DE BONNECHOSE, Archbishop of Rouen, which took place at the Palace of the Tuileries on the 14th inst. The Pope was represented by his Eminence Monsignor MEGLIA, as Ablegate. The Emperor received the Ablegate in great state, surrounded by all the high dignitaries of the Crown, Ministers, &c. After a speech to the Emperor in Latin, by the Ablegate, the Cardinal addressed his Majesty and the Empress, when the Emperor made the following reply:

"Your Eminence is right to say that the honors of this world are heavy burdens imposed upon us by Providence. It has seen fit, in its justice, to increase duties in proportion to dignities; I also ask myself frequently if good fortune does not possess as many tribulations as evil fortune. But in both cases faith is our guide and our support—religious faith and political faith; that is to say, confidence in God and consciousness of a mission to accomplish.

You have appreciated this mission with the attachment which you have always testified for me, and you have defined it with the experience of the magistrate and of the priest who has narrowly observed whither the abandonment of every principle, of every rule, of every belief, must lead. You must also be astonished, as I am, to see at so short an interval men hardly escaped from shipwreck summon once more the winds and tempests to their aid. God protects France too visibly to permit the genius of evil again to appear to trouble her. The circle of our Constitution has been widely traced; every honest man can move within it at his ease, for each has the opportunity of expressing his ideas, of controlling the acts of the Government, and of taking his just part in public affairs. Seclusion no longer exists. The clergy, as you have justly observed, has not only the liberty of occupying itself with religious questions, but its most eminent chiefs find their legitimate place in the first body of the State.

It is, therefore, with pleasure that I shall see the high dignity which has been conferred upon you give you access to the Senate. You will bring to it, I doubt not, that spirit of conciliation which does not separate the cause of religion from that of country—that spirit of toleration which attracts and persuades; finally, that love of country which unceasingly tends to draw together those whom divergence of opinion alienates.

I thank you for the justice you do the religious sentiments of the Empress. It is the happy privilege of woman to remain a stranger to reasons of State and to the cold calculations of policy, to give herself up entirely to the generous inspirations of the soul, to offer consolation to misfortune, and encouragement to all that is noble and sacred.

My son, whom the blessings of the Church protect, will early learn his Christian duties as a citizen and as a Prince, and at a later period will discharge my debt of gratitude and affection towards his country as well as towards the friends of his father."

The Cardinal then took the usual oaths.

THE ATTEMPT UPON THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.

A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

MAZZINI has addressed the following letter to the London papers:

SIR: Accusations of every description have been, since the arrest of four Italians in Paris charged with an attempt against LOUIS NAPOLEON, heaped on me by the organs of the French Government, and repeated by the English press.

It has always been my known habit not to discuss accusations put forth against me by avowed enemies, and I feel a special dislike to do so when the accusations come from the agents of a man who, as far as in him lies, is by mere brutal force depriving my country of the unity which she claims, and making Rome the basis of operation of the *brigandage* infesting the South of Italy.

Yielding, however, to solicitations of dear English friends, I do declare:

That I never did instigate anybody to kill LOUIS NAPOLEON;

That I never did give to any man bombs, air-guns, revolvers, or daggers for that purpose;

That TRABUCO, IMPERATORI and SAGLIO are entirely unknown to me;

That, therefore, the meeting summoned at Lugano, the absurd place of sub-lieutenant given to IMPERATORI in a brigade of four men, and the giving of the photographs to the men, are absolute falsehoods;

That my photographs with my autograph at the bottom are sold for the "Venice Emancipation Fund," at the office of the *Unità Italiana*, at Milan, and elsewhere;

That no letter, with or without money, has ever been addressed by me to GRECO in Paris.

GRECO I know. Hundreds, I might say thousands, of young men, belonging to our national party of action, are known to me. GRECO is an enthusiastic patriot, who took an active part in the enterprises of 1860 and 1861 in the South of Italy; and he has had, as such, contact with me. Any note of mine in his possession, if there be any, must, however, belong to at least nine or ten months ago.

Enough in reply to accusations hitherto merely grounded on French police reports. I am, Sir, yours faithfully, JOSEPH MAZZINI.

Jan. 14.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Archduke MAXIMILIAN was expected to arrive in Paris early in February.

Notwithstanding the circumstantial statements put forth by the Paris journals, connecting MAZZINI with the recently discovered conspiracy against the Emperor—MAZZINI publishes a letter denying in the most explicit manner any complicity whatever with the plot in question.

The monthly account of the Bank of France shows a further decrease in the cash on hand of over forty-four millions francs.

The conditions of the new loan are announced. The issue price is 66f. 30c., with interest from Jan. 1. Ten per cent. is payable at the time of subscription, and the remainder in ten equal installments—monthly.

The Bourse on the 15th was heavy. Rentes 66, 65.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

It is stated that Bishop WRONRAD, the Minister President, declared to the Ambassadors Extraordinary of England and Russia, Lord WODEHOUSE and Councillor EWERS, before their departure from Copenhagen, that the Danish Government would willingly accept the English proposal of a Conference for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question, although of the opinion that it would scarcely lead to any result. But, in any case, the Powers who agree to the Conference must take care that in the meantime not a single German soldier crosses the Eider. Should this, nevertheless, take place, the Danish Government are resolved to enter on the war with all energy, and to prosecute it as long as the resources of the country would permit.

The London *Times* says of this statement that on the Danish side the last resolve has been taken and should any German regiment advance beyond the northern bounds of Federal territory, Denmark is resolved to enter on war. It is quite time the two great German Powers declared their future course with equal precision. The secondary States can do no more. They cannot turn the supposed occupation of Holstein into an invasion of Denmark without aid from their powerful supports. But as to what are the real objects of Austria and Prussia, Europe is still in the dark. It may be fortunate for Europe if they boldly throw off the pretence of obeying orders as to which they evidently reserve to themselves the fullest.

On the 14th, in the Federal Diet, the Austro-Prussian proposal was lost by 11 to 5.

The proposal was as follows: "That the Confederation should require Denmark definitely to suspend the November Constitution with regard to Schleswig, and should at the same time notify that in case of refusal, the Confederation will be compelled to obtain a pledge for the fulfillment of its just demands by the military occupation of Schleswig. That the Federal Diet shall also request the Military Committee to submit a proposition for raising the forces possibly required for the occupation of Schleswig to the necessary strength."

After the vote had taken place, Austria and Prussia declared that they would take the matter in hand themselves.

The British Minister at Dresden had addressed a warning note to the Saxon Government against any invasion of Schleswig. The Government of Saxony complain of its offensive nature.

The King of Denmark had given a banquet to the Rigsrad, and in response to a toast he gave a solemn promise ever to uphold the liberty and independence of Denmark, and to protect the rights of the Crown.

A Vienna telegram, of the 15th, to the London *Times*, says:

"The step yesterday taken by Austria and Prussia in the Diet must be considered a pacific one, as a final effort on the part of those Powers to prevent the outbreak of a war between the Bund and Denmark. Austria and Prussia act as parties to the London Treaty of 1852, and take the whole responsibility of their present policy on themselves."

The *Times* says it is known that already orders have been sent to the shipping ports in the East to ship no produce by either German or Danish vessels.

A special telegram of the 15th to the *Morning Herald*, dated Flensburg, says:

"People coming from the south to-day state that cannonading has been heard in the direction of Rendsburg."

Not much importance is attached to this rumor and there is nothing to confirm the impression that hostilities may have commenced.

A DISPATCH FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The London papers publish the following dispatch from Earl RUSSELL to C. A. MURRAY:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 17.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have heard with surprise and pain the language which has been held in reference to the London protocol of May, 1852.

The Powers which signed that treaty, or eventually became parties to it, must recollect that it was made binding not only on Denmark but also on Great Britain, France, Russia and Sweden, who were parties to the treaty, and all other States and Powers giving their consent or adhesion thereto; and that it was the expressed object and aim of that treaty, not to regulate the mutual relations between Denmark and Germany, but to serve as an essential agreement in the general interest of Europe.

A violation of the engagement entered into by Denmark toward Germany in the years 1851 and 1852 is an offence the reparation of which may be justly demanded. Such a violation, however, cannot result in rendering a solemn European treaty invalid toward other parties to it. The promises made by Denmark in 1852 in reference to Schleswig and Holstein may have been for Austria and Prussia the prevailing motive for their becoming parties to the protocol of May, 1852; but if those Powers do not remain faithful to their engagements, they cannot with a shade of justice adduce as an excuse that they were deceived in their expectation relative to the fulfillment by Denmark of obligations which had been undertaken at a former period in other documents.

The entire basis of treaty arrangements in Europe would be overthrown if such an excuse for the breach of a clear and simple treaty could be admitted. Any sovereign, when called upon to fulfill his engagements, might say, "My reason for withdrawal from such a treaty was that I had made another agreement with one of the parties thereto. This other agreement has been violated; my treaty with you is, therefore, null and void."

Her Majesty's Government is convinced that the Court of Dresden will understand that if such a line of argument were admitted as valid, every existing treaty would become waste paper. I refrain from quoting cases in point in which such a light and inconsiderate mode of interpreting treaties would prove seriously prejudicial to the German Powers themselves.

For the present it may suffice Her Majesty's Government to declare that they would consider any departure from the succession protocol of 1852 on the part of those Powers who have signed or become parties to the said treaty, as wholly incompatible with good faith. I have, &c., (Signed) RUSSELL.

You are requested to leave a copy of this dispatch with Baron VON BEUST.

In a dispatch dated Dec. 29, Baron VON BEUST writes:

"The Royal Government, on its part, will pursue no other course than that dictated by justice. Having at the Federal Diet voted in favor of measures which they considered essential to insure the complete carrying out of its resolutions, it entered upon the study of the succession question, and will give its vote in accordance with the result of this examination.

As Earl RUSSELL has been pleased to call our attention to the protocol of the 8th of May, 1852, it may not be useless to make a few observations on that subject.

The act in question, which was intended to establish a new line of succession in Denmark, has been approved and confirmed by the Danish "Reichstage," but in order to make it valid and applicable to the German Duchies, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the representative of the agnate line of succession, then that of the States, and finally that of the German Federal Diet.

Not one of these conditions has been fulfilled. It is consequently unnecessary for the Diet, in order to dispute the validity of the treaty of the 8th of May, 1852, relative to the Duchies, to take into consideration its complaints against Denmark for the violation during many years by that Power of the obligations she had undertaken toward Germany.

When invited by the Powers signing the London protocol to become a party thereto, the Royal Government did not withhold their consent—not participation—to a combination which, if Denmark had faithfully fulfilled her engagements toward Germany, might have succeeded, for at that time there was a prospect of obtaining the consent of all parties concerned, which was indispensable to render the treaty effectual. An attempt was not even made to secure this participation, because it was clear that in the face of the violation by the Danish Government of its obligations, it was impossible to arrive at such a result. In this manner the treaty was left incomplete, and inapplicable in an essential part. The Powers signing the treaty cannot surely, therefore, reproach the Federal Diet or its members.

The Royal Government, as the British Cabinet will doubtless recollect, has already on a former occasion distinctly declared that it was not their intention to anticipate the resolutions which the Confederation, through the organ of the Federal Diet, might find it advisable to arrive at. The case which was foreseen at that time has presented itself to-day, and the Royal Government make use of the liberty which they wisely reserved.

I venture to hope that this explanation of the true state of affairs will give Earl RUSSELL a just appreciation of our conduct, as his well-known sense of right and justice leads us to expect. It is in fact enough to possess honorable intentions to acknowledge that the Royal Government never thought of departing therefrom.

BELGIUM.

It is confirmed that the Ministry had placed their resignations in the hands of the King.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the English Government had sent a dispatch to Madrid demanding a settlement of the question of the English certificates of the Passive Debt.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The English Funds were very quiet and without fluctuation. Consols closed on the 15th at 90⅞. The discount demand at the Bank on the 15th was heavy, but a few exceptional transactions took place in the open market at a fraction below the Bank rate. The weekly Bank returns show a decrease in the bullion of £488,157.

BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2½d., Dollars, 5s. 2d.; Eagles, 76s. 3½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The market for American Securities continued dull and inactive, and in the absence of business quotations, remained without change.

There was a considerable movement in the rebel loan on the 14th inst. It opened at 38@40, rose to 46@50, with transactions at 48, and closed at 44@46, showing a rise of 6 ₱ cent. on the day.

The *Daily News'* city article says: Occasional investments have been made latterly in small amounts by the public, the bonds having become scarce in the market. The *Times'* city article says: The approach of the drawing for 2½ ₱ cent. of the loan to be paid off at par, which will take place on the 18th of next month, and for which the funds are in band, has led adverse operators to close their accounts, and as there have recently been purchases owing to the daily increasing impression among Northern, as well as Southern advocates that the country can never be subdued, the market is very sensitive.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 16—A. M.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand throughout the week has been on a limited scale; the uncertain state of Continental politics, with a prospect of a more stringent money market checked business, prices giving way each day moderately, and may now be quoted generally ½d. ₱ lb. lower than at the close of last week, with the exception of Pernam, in which little or no change can be noticed, and the better kinds of India, which may be quoted only ½d. ₱ lb lower. The sales of the week have been 20,640 bales including 5,040 for speculation, and 2,920 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the demand was limited. Sales about 3,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation. The quotations for Fair Americans keep nominal. Middling Orleans, 28d.; Mobiles, 27¾d.; Uplands, 27½d. Stock 250,250 bales, including 33,020 American. At sea from India, 209,800.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There was some little business yesterday for China at about 1d. ₱ lb. reduction, but the general character of the market was that of extreme dullness. The offers of buyers were altogether below the views of the producers, and transactions were consequently much restricted.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others report: Flour dull and nominally 6d. ₱ bbl. cheaper. Wheat depressed and 2d. @4d. ₱ cental cheaper than on Tuesday for Winter Red and Spring—making a decline of about 6d. on the week; Red Western, 8s.@9s. ₱ 100 lbs. Corn slow of sale at 30s. @30s. 3d. for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report Beef again cheaper, under heavy arrivals. Pork steady for new, and old a little more inquired for. Bacon in fair demand at a further slight advance. Lard is again 6d. dearer on the week. Prices range from 41s. 6d.@43s. Tallow in moderate request at former rates: North American, 39s.@42s.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's circular reports: Ashes in moderate demand. Pots 29s. 6d. Pearls 31s. 6d.@32s. Sugar very quiet and tending downward. Coffee quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Linseed steady at last week's advances. Linseed oil firmer. Buyers demand 37s. Hemp in speculative demand and Manilla £2 ₱ ton dearer. Fish oils inactive. Sperm £72. Rosin very dull. Spirits of Turpentine opened active but closed quietly at 73s.@75s. Petroleum.—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market quiet but unchanged in price. Refined, 1s. 10½d.@1s. 11d. Nothing done in crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS dull, and prices barely supported. IRON continues firm; Bars and Rails, £8; Scotch Pigs, 66s. SUGAR very quiet at barely late rates. COFFEE very firm, and some sorts a shade dearer. RICE quiet. TEA unchanged; Congou, 1s. COPPER, £5 ₱ ton higher for English. HEMP advanced £1@£2 ₱ ton for Manilla, but closed quieter. LINSEED—Prices favor sellers. LINSEED CAKES quieter. LINSEED OIL steady, 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. FISH OILS quiet; Cod, £54. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quieter; French, 72s.@73s.; American, 85s. CRUDE PETROLEUM, £17 10s.; Refined, 1s. 11d.@2s. TALLOW quiet at 41s. 6d. GROVES & TODD report: BACON improving. PORK cheaper for anything but fine. LARD—A rather better sale. RESIN quite as dear.

VERY LATEST BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 16—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 5,000 bales, the market closing firmer but unchanged. Speculators and exporters took 2,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS dull at the decline of Friday.

PROVISIONS quiet and steady.

PRODUCE quiet and steady.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16—Evening.

Consols for money 90¾@90⅞.

Illinois Central shares, 25@24 discount.

Erie shares, 65@66.

HAVRE, Friday, Jan. 15.

COTTON heavy, with but little inquiry. Sales of the week 4,500 bales. New-Orleans tres ordinaire 370 francs; ditto bas 355 francs. Stock 33,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS scarce and nominal.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 16—P. M.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamships *Asia* and *Kangaroo* arrived at Queenstown, to-day.

Austria and Prussia have decided upon the military occupation of Schleswig in opposition to the Federal Diet.

The following items are taken from the Dublin *Freeman* of Saturday evening:

CARLRUSHE, Saturday, Jan. 16.

The Ministry have determined that preparations shall be made for placing the army upon a war footing. The Ministers at Vienna and Berlin have been instructed to make propositions to the Governments relative to the intended occupation of Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Among the bills submitted to the Rigsrad is one for the introduction in Denmark of trial by jury on the English system.

KIEL, Saturday, Jan. 16.

Duke FREDERICK received a deputation of Holstein clergymen to-day. The Danes are reported busily engaged in breaking up the ice upon the Schei. The order for the evacuation of the Castle of Gotorp has been revoked.

GREENCASTLE, Saturday.

The Canadian Mail steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool, arrived in Lough Foyle this morning, and having embarked mails, passengers and latest telegrams, proceeded at 11.50 A. M. for Portland. All well.

LONDON, Sunday Morning, Jan. 17, via SOUTHAMPTON.

Consols after official hours yesterday, 91⅛ to ¼. Spanish Passives good 34¼ to ⅜. Certificates 14¼. Markets firm all round.

No general or foreign news of importance.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Brooklyn Yatch Club—Bounties to Volunteers Offered by Counties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

In the Senate last evening Senator STRONG gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Yatch Club, and introduced a bill to amend the Act to provide Brooklyn with water. Considerable time was spent in considering the bill entitled an Act to Legalize certain Ordinances of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and to provide for the repayment of money expended in paying bounties to volunteers, but no important amendments were made, and the consideration of the bill in committee was not completed. An amendment was made in committee, of the general bill, reported on Thursday last by Senator FOLGER, which provides that towns and counties may borrow money or may levy a tax on the taxable property within their limits to reimburse money that has been or may hereafter be expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers or in giving aid to their families. The amendment, as adopted by the Senate in Committee of the Whole, strikes out from the bill a clause which provides that such tax may be levied only to pay a bounty not to exceed three hundred dollars. There was a debate of some interest in reference to the adoption of this amendment, the opinion which finally prevailed being, that local boards were the best judges of the amount of bounty required in their vicinity, and that it would be unwise to place any restriction upon their action. As the above bill is of general interest to the tax-payers of the State, and its main features, at least, are likely to become a law of the State, I give a brief statement of them:

SECTION 1. Provides that in all cases where a public meeting of the citizens of any town in this State, or a meeting of the persons or officers composing the board of town auditors of such town, or a majority of such officers or persons, shall have been held, at which or in pursuance of the action of which meeting any moneys have been raised, borrowed or procured, or at which it has been carried by vote that money be raised, borrowed or procured, or at which or in pursuance of the action of which, any liability has been incurred, for the payment of bounties to volunteers enlisted or to be enlisted in the military service of the United States, in compliance with any call, order or proclamation of the President, or War Department of the United States, or of the Governor of this State, subsequent to the first day of October, 1863, or for the payment of the expenses of enlistment of said volunteers, or any of them, or for furnishing aid to the families of such volunteers, &c., the moneys so paid and expended, or the liabilities incurred, are hereby declared to be a debt against such town, to be paid with interest.

SEC. 2. Provides that town auditors may, within sixty days after the passage of this act, borrow, upon the credit of the town, money sufficient to satisfy claims for money expended as specified in section 1.

SEC. 3. Provides that town auditors may give bonds of the town (at such time of payment as shall be determined by them) to secure the payment of money borrowed by them. Such bonds may draw interest, and may be sold at public or private sale. The town may, if preferred, procure a tax to be levied on the taxable property of the town to pay the moneys borrowed, and the tax may be levied and paid in installments, or all in one year.

The bill contains in all twenty-two sections, and gives to counties similar authority to that which is given in the above sections to towns; it also provides that the Supervisor, Town Clerk and Justices of the Peace of towns, and Common Council of cities, shall ex-officio constitute a board of relief for their respective towns or cities, to give relief to the indigent families of volunteers in the military or naval service of the United States from this State. Such relief shall not exceed at any one time of payment thereof the sum of fifteen dollars. The bill also provides that the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties in the State, at any meeting of said board duly called and convened, may adopt resolutions to provide for raising money to pay bounties to volunteers hereafter enlisted. Such money may be raised either upon the credit of the county or of any town where the money is to be used by said town for the purpose specified when a majority of the taxable inhabitants of said town shall consent to such tax by vote at any regular town meeting or meeting duly holden. The last section of the bill contains the clause which says that no bounty of more than three hundred dollars shall be authorized in the future by this act, and this clause the Senate in committee have stricken out.

The Voting Amendment to the Constitution—State Currency and United States Stocks.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1864.

In the Assembly, this morning, the question of increasing the salaries of the keepers and guards of the several State prisons came up for consideration, and was discussed in Committee of the Whole. The bill which provides for this increase proposes an increase of only $100 to the salaries of the guards, and an increase of $120 to the salaries of the keepers. The principle, however, involved in the bill is one of general application. It is, in short, the question whether the State will increase the salaries of public officers in proportion to the advance in prices of the materials of living. This appeared at once in the discussion of the bill, for it was urged that if the salaries of a portion of the officers of the prison were to be increased, the wardens and other officers should also receive a corresponding increase. The bill was finally laid upon the table for further consideration, and it is very evident that the more it is discussed the more widely extended will pave to be the applications of the principle involved in it.

The Assembly Bill entitled An Act to perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States, and appointing the first Wednesday of March next for a special election, to submit to the people the question of amending the Second Article of the State Constitution so as to provide that no elector in the "actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State," was read the third time and passed the Assembly this morning by an affirmative vote of one hundred and nine members, there being no dissenting vote.

Mr. G. M. CURTIS introduced a bill entitled An Act to incorporate the Christopher-street Ferry Railroad Company.

Mr. ROBINSON reported favorably the bill providing for an additional number of Notaries Public in City and County of New-York. Notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the sale of breadstuffs in the City of New-York; also, a bill to regulate ferriage between Roosevelt and Grand-streets and the foot of South 7th-street, Brooklyn; also, of a bill to legalize certain ordinances of New-York Common Council relative to laying railroad track in Broadway; also, of bill requiring New-York Central Railroad Company to report annually the amount of freight carried over said road.

The Senate this morning, in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill legalizing the proceedings of town and county boards in paying bounties to volunteers, termed the Bounty Bill. The bill authorizes said boards to borrow money to pay money that has been expended, or liabilities that have been incurred in paying bounties or in fitting out volunteers, where such expenditures have been ordered or liabilities have been incurred in due form, by town or county boards or at town meetings. The bill also makes provision for the future, authorizing the payment of bounties. It was the opinion of some of the Senators that two seperate bills should be formed with reference to past and future action respectively. The bill authorizes town boards to issue bonds on the credit of the town in order to secure moneys borrowed, or if a majority of the tax-payers prefer, to levy a direct tax to be paid all in one year, or in installments, or as they shall prefer. Various amendments were offered in reference to the above points. The debate was continued at length upon the proposition to divide with reference to the past and future, and make provision for the future payment of bounties the subject of a separate and more carefully prepared enactment. After several amendments had been adopted, and many rejected, and the morning session consumed in debate, the bill was finally ordered to third reading. The amendment did not change the general character of the bill or limit it.

The Bank Committees of the two Houses, at a joint meeting held this morning, come to the conclusion to report a bill authorizing an issue of currency by the banks based wholly upon United States stocks and stamped as a special issue. It will be remembered that, as the law now stands, the banks are limited to two thirds United States stocks, and the other third State stocks in such issues.

This evening, Mr. CURTIS, of New-York, speaks in the Assembly Chamber in defence of Gov. SEYMOUR'S Message.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Canal Board has made the following appointments of Canal Officers for the ensuing session:

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Erie Canal.

Robert C. Dorn, Eli Casler, Joseph Breed, E. Benedict Strong, Chester F. Shelley.

Champlain Canal.

Alanson Welch, James H. Sherrill.

Oswego Canal, Oneida River Improvement, and Baldwinsville Canal.

Amasa P. Hart.

Chemung and Crooked Lake Canal.

Hiram P. Haskin.

Chenango Canal.

Charles H. Smith, Leroy H. Hitchcock.

Genesee Valley Canal.

F. X. Beckwith, William Napier.

Black River Canal.

Oscar L. Wetmore.

COLLECTORS.

New-York	Alexander Wilder.
Albany	Elisha Andrews.
West Troy	Gerrit L. Witbeck.
Schenectady	Peter Chrisler.
Fultonville	John Craig.
Little Falls	Elijah Reed.
Utica	Henry T. Miller.
Rome	B. Whitman Williams.
Syracuse	Elezar A. Williams.
Montezuma	Charles Truesdell.
Palmyra	Edward S. Averill.
Rochester	William H. Crennell.
Brockport	Horatio N. Beach.
Albion	Waldo Joslyn.
Lockport	George H. Boughton.
Tonawanda	Erastus B. Hill.
Buffalo	David Kissock.
Waterford	Abraham L. Brewster.
Fort Edward	Sandford R. Potter.
Whitehall	James Doren.
Salina	Hiram G. Howland.
Phœnix	Pliny F. Conger.
Oswego	James N. Brown.
Geneva	Charles L. Heminx.
Havana	Freeman D. Goodwin.
Horseheads	Grover Leavens.
Corning	George W. Pratt.
Penn Yan	William Van Deventer.
Hamilton	Edward D. Van Slyck.
Oxford	Horatio H. Cooke.
Binghamton	Benjamin Devoe.
Mount Morris	Henry W. Miller.
Dansville	L. B. Proctor.
Caneadea	Benjamin F. Bigalow.
Olean	Frederick Eaton.
Boonville	Harvey P. Willard.

WEIGHMASTERS.

Albany	David Wilson.
West Troy	Nathan L. Benson.
Utica	Richard U. Owen.
Syracuse	Peter Way.
Rochester	William E. Otis.
Waterford	Henry Van Denburgh.

INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER AND TIMBER, AND OF BOATS AND THEIR CARGOES.

Albany	Robert Hillison.
Albany	Thomas Hill.
West Troy	Teunis Kesselburgh.
West Troy	Isaac Collins.
Utica	Timothy Kiely.
Syracuse	Amos B. Hough.
Rochester	Wilner Harris.
Buffalo	Philip Rinehart.
Buffalo	Samuel Noble.
Oswego	John B. Hall.

Re-admission of Arkansas.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PRESIDENT TO MAJOR GEN. STEELE.

The President has issued the subjoined important instructions to Gen. STEELE, which are satisfactory to the Arkansas Delegation, who are to take them to Little Rock.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1864.

Major General Steele:

Sundry citizens of the State of Arkansas petition me that an election may be held in that State, at which to elect a Governor; that it be assumed at that election, and thenceforward, that the Constitution and laws of the State, as before the rebellion, are in full force, except that the Constitution is so modified as to declare that their shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; that the General Assembly may make such provisions for the freed people as shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom and provide for their education, and which may yet be construed as a temporary arrangement, suitable to their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class; that said election shall be held on the 28th of March, 1864, at all the usual places of the State, or all such as voters may attend for that purpose; that the voters attending at each place, at 8 o'clock in the morning of said day, may choose Judges and Clerks of Election for that purpose; that all persons qualified by said Constitution and laws and taking the oath presented in the President's Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, either before or at the election, and none others, may be voters; that each set of judges and clerks may make returns directly to you on or before the — day of —— next; that, in all other respects, said election may be conducted according to said modified Constitution and laws; that, on receipt of said returns, when 5,406 votes shall have been cast, you can receive said said votes and ascertain all who shall thereby appear to have been elected; that, on the — day of —— next, all persons so appearing to have been elected, who shall appear before you at Little Rock and take the oath to be by you severally administered, to support the Constitution of the United States and said modified Constitution of the State of Arkansas, and be declared by you qualified and empowered to immediately enter upon the duties of the offices to which they shall have been respectively elected.

You will please order an election to take place on the 28th of March, 1864, and returns to be made in fifteen days thereafter. A. LINCOLN.

To Soldiers and Postmasters.

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will doubtless confer a favor on the soldiers in the field, as well as their friends at home, by giving publicity to the following:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW PRESCRIBING THE ARTICLES TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe. Approved Jan. 22, 1864.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1864.

The foregoing law is published for the information of the public, and especially for the guidance of Postmasters, and is thought to be so full and plain that no one can mistake its meaning. Postmasters will, however, bear in mind that packages of clothing entitled to pass in the mails—*four ounces for eight cents*—must be manufactured from *wool, cotton*, or *linen*, and not exceeding *two pounds* in weight, and must be addressed to a non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States. Consequently a package addressed to a *commissioned* officer, or composed of other materials than as above specified, such as boots, shoes, &c., if sent by mail, must be prepaid by stamps at letter rates, viz.: three cents for every half ounce or fraction thereof.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

THE GREAT NAVAL RACE.

Description of the Vessels to Run—Arrival of Secretary Fox.

Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, G. V. FOX, Esq., arrived in this City yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for the great naval race between the United States steamer *Eutaw* and the steamer *Kin Kiang*, built for the China trade. No sooner had the announcement of Mr. FOX's arrival been made known than the Navy-yard and all the rendezvous and naval offices in the City were crowded with persons inquiring what were the prospects of the race, who could get on board the vessels, &c. Our reporter called on Mr. BLUNT last evening for information regarding the success attending Mr. FOX's visit, and learned that nothing definite had been determined on in consequence of the Assistant-Secretary having matters to attend to at Washington, for which place he started last evening.

In view of the excitement, occasioned in naval circles by the proposed race, it is deemed interesting to give a brief description of the vessels brought so prominently before the public. These vessels are named the *Eutaw*, *Ticonderoga* and *Kin-Kiang*, the two first being Government vessels built expressly for the navy of the United States, and the latter a vessel constructed for the house of OLYPHANT & Co., No. 114 Maiden-lane, by Mr. INGLIS, at his shipyard in the vicinity of New-York.

THE EUTAW.

The *Eutaw*, the vessel proposed by Mr. FOX to run against the *Kin Kiang*, is one of a class of twenty-seven steamers, sidewheel vessels, built within the last year for the navy. She was built by Messrs. J. & J. ABRAMS & SONS, of Baltimore, expressly for the navy. Her engine was built by Messrs. HAZLEHURST & Co., of Baltimore, from specifications and drawings in the Navy Department. She is 240 feet long, 35 feet wide and 12 feet deep. She has on board, we believe, eight guns of pretty heavy calibre. They are all on the spar or upper deck. The tonnage of the *Eutaw* is 964 tons. She is provided with MARTIN's boilers and with WETHERD's super-heating apparatus for using combined steam. With this apparatus a series of experiments have recently been made, testing the powers of steam, and they have proved entirely successful. Her speed, with this improvement, can, it is said, be kept up with at least 25 per cent. less fuel. On her trip recently, from Philadelphia to Washington, she averaged nearly fifteen knots an hour, according to the official report of her officers; and, on some occasions, made as high as sixteen. The following is a list of her officers: Lieut.-Commander, H. C. Blake; Acting-Master and Ex.-Officer, Thomas C. Dunn; Acting-Master, A. D. Littlefield; A. A. Paymaster, Thos. Castoirs; Asst.-Surgeon, J. McD. Rice; Acting-Ensigns, S. B. Davis, H. D. Foster, Jas. A. Hamilton; First Asst.-Engineer, H. Snyder; Second Asst.-Engineer, J. C. Stevens. Third Asst.-Engineers, Geo. W. Hall, H. C. Christopher, Harrison Spear; Gunner, C. A. Sampson; Captain's Clerk, E. A. Hurry; Paymaster's Clerk, J. S. Dickinson; Acting Master's Mates, E. A. Golnide, W. C. King, Bernard C. Devine, D. E. Griffith; Paymaster's Steward, B. S. Ferguson; Surgeon's Steward, Robert Dalcker.

THE KINKIANG.

The *KinKiang* is a merchant steamer, built by Mr. INGLIS for the House of OLYPHANT & Co., as stated. She is over 200 feet long, with proportionate width and depth. Her model is one of the most beautiful ones ever turned out from a shipyard in the port of New-York. It only took a few months, we believe, to build her, notwithstanding the care and excellent workmanship which are apparent on her. Her engine is of about the same diameter as the *Eutaw's*, but making larger stroke, and the wheels are of the same size. There are only, however, 160 square feet of grate surface against 200 in the *Eutaw*. On a trial trip made on Saturday week down the harbor and around the Light Ship, the *Kin Kiang* made some of the fastest runs ever accomplished in the harbor of New-York. Her engines were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. BAIRD, a naval engineer of New-York. The Dickerson cut-off is attached to the engines, as well as many other improvements. The *Kin Kiang* was preparing to depart for China with a cargo, we believe, when the challenge for the naval race originated; but the Messrs. OLYPHANT agreed to accommodate the Navy Department, by postponing the departure of the vessel until a test of speed could be made—attaching the condition, however, that the Government should pay the expenses of the trip. The vessel is now almost ready for sea.

TICONDEROGA.

The *Ticonderoga* has been brought before the public by the challenge of Mr. FOX, published in the Boston Daily *Advertiser*. He agrees to run the *Ticonderoga* against the *Mississppi* and *Merrimac*, vessels of 2,000 tons burden, built by HARRISON LORING, of Boston. It is believed the challenge has been accepted, and, if so, the public will have the gratification of knowing the result of the peculiar machinery of the screw sloops. It may not be amiss here to print the names of the screw sloops built without cut-offs, relative to which Mr. DICKERSON and others are at variance. The following is a list:

Name.	Where built.
Ticonderoga	New-York.
Lackawanna	New-York.
Canandaigua	Boston.
Shenandoah	Philadelphia.
Sacramento	Portsmouth.
Monongahela	Philadelphia.
Adirondack	New-York.

All these vessels were completed last year, and one of them, the *Adirondack*, was lost. The following is a description of the *Ticonderoga*: Length, 234 feet; breadth, 37 feet, and depth, 17½ feet. The frame is of live oak, which is some ten years old. Her keel was laid on the 12th day of March, 1862, in the same house from which the *Adirondack* was launched, and was seven months in course of construction. She was built with great care, diagonal braces of the most approved description having been used in her. The model was made by Mr. DELANO, the naval constructor of this port. In appearance she is very attractive, the form rising gracefully as it approaches the bow. She is rigged as a fore-top schooner, and has three masts. The fore and main masts are forward of the machinery, as in the generality of steamers; the boilers, however, will be forward of the mainmast. There are only two decks—the gun and berth decks, the armament being exclusively on the former, except a rifle gun which is placed on the forecastle. The engines are the back-acting engines, with cylinders 42 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. There are three Martin's boilers, one being a "donkey." The propeller is 15 feet in diameter and 17½ feet mean pitch, and will make 19 revolutions per minute. The maximum horse-power is 1,510, and averages 1,000. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, WM. PACKENDORF; Lieutenant-Commander, B. F. Taylor; Lieutenant of Ordnance, F. R. Smith; Surgeon, Stewart Kennedy; Paymaster, H. M. Dennison; Captain of Marines, Capt. Haywood; Chief Engineer, Thomas J. Jones; Acting Masters, L. G. Bassal and Jos. Hunter; Engineers, Wm. F. Waffenhaws, W. F. Chase, Geo. Lamb; First Assistant Engineer, D. C. Chester; Second Assistant Engineers, D. C. Kafer, W. A. Powers, John Baker, Richard Helsey; Captain's Clerk, W. D. Walker; Paymaster's Clerk, R. Dennison; Acting Master's Mates, J. A. Shone, E. T. Strong, J. G. Hale and Mr. McCarty; Boatswain, H. E. Barnes; Gunner, James Smith; Carpenter, Michael Carley.

The Niagara as She is.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE OLD "CABLE SHIP"—COMPLETION OF THE NEW ALTERATIONS.

It is generally known that the steam frigate *Niagara* came to this port a few weeks since for the purpose of having a portion of her battery removed, as it was too heavy for her to carry conveniently. It consisted of no less than twelve 11-inch guns on the main deck, each weighing fourteen tons, and twelve Parrott rifles, (150 pounders,) weighing eight tons each, on the spar deck. Placing such an immense armament on board was an experiment, and it has failed, as a majority of the officers of the navy, and indeed those of the Navy Department, anticipated. The object, however, of the Government in putting these guns aboard was to impart an offensive power to the ship unsurpassed by that of any vessel in the world. As she lay in New-York harbor, before ordered to the Navy-yard, there was no iron-clad in the world that could stand one of her broadsides for half an hour.

The Secretary of the Navy communicated to the ordnance officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, through Admiral PAULDING, the Department's desire to lighten the ship, so that she can be made a very valuable cruiser, under all circumstances. That has been done, and as a matter of course, doing it has almost metamorphosed the appearance of the ship. Twelve 11-inch guns weigh nearly 170 tons, and these all being on her main deck have been removed, thus raising her in the water to a very important extent. The ports on the main deck through which these 11-inch monsters protruded, have been opened and closed for the last time. They are now converted, and made part of the permanent hull of the ship, thus giving the officers and crew a splendid area for amusement and comfort. The spar-deck battery is still twelve 150-pounder Parrots, weighing hardly more than 96 tons, yet being formidable enough to enable the ship to compete with any antagonist now afloat, armored or naked.

A person who saw the *Niagara* during her cable cruises would not recognize her to-day. The change of battery has not been alone the alteration made in her. She was nearly a year in the hands of the naval constructor at Boston, and was turned over by him to the Government a perfectly new ship. Formerly the cabins of the vessel were on the spar-deck, and other internal arrangements made to suit the magnitude of the craft; in her new shape, however, the cabins are on the main-deck. The *Niagara* is 345 feet long, 55 feet beam and 30 feet and 11 inches deep. She was five thousand tons burden when first launched, and was the largest man-of-war in the world, being nearly a thousand tons larger than the *Duke of Wellington* and the *Agamemnon*, the crack ships of the English navy. In her present state she is probably the finest vessel in the navy. Her machinery is as fine as ever, and consists of three direct-acting engines, which were recently thoroughly repaired. Their nominal horse-power was a thousand, and the actual twelve hundred. The boiler-room is very extensive, enabling the speed of the ship to be driven up to a very high pitch. She has made 13 knots an hour easily, and under sail has gone, we believe, equally as fast. The following is a list of her officers: Commodore, Thos. J. CRAVEN; Lieut.-Commander, J. L. S. Barnes; Surgeon, Jno. L. Fox; Paymaster, Jas. H. Watmough; Chief-Engineer, Wm. Roberts; Chaplain, Wm. A. Hitchcock. Marine officers: First-Lieutenant, J. F. Baker; Second-Lieutenant, L. P. French; Master, Wm. Watson; Acting Ensign, Jefferson A. Slamm; Ensigns, Richard S. Chew, Wm. P. R. Ridgman, Albert S. Barker; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. J. S. Wells; First Assistant Engineer, Oscar H. Lackey; Second Assistant Engineers, F. Schober, Jasper H. Diamond, Gates McAllister, R. F. Edwards, E. F. McElwell; Commodore's Clerk, Sam. B. Clark; Paymaster's Clerks, S. M. Coleman, F. H. Janvier; Master's Mates, H. C. Leslie, Ed. N. R. Place, F. B. Atkinson and S. S. Jessurun; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, Eugene Neek; Carpenter, Nicholas Mayer; Sailmaker, Alexander W. Cassell.

The Broadway Pavement.

PLANS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

The Aldermanic Street Committee have given another hearing to parties having suggestions to make and plans to explain for improving the pavement on Broadway, Alderman CHIPP, presiding.

By letters received by the Chairman and by remarks from persons present, many recommendations were made for bettering the present Russ blocks by beveling and chipping off the corners so as to create crevices as safe lodgments for horses' shoes. A Mr. FROMENT wrote in commendation of a composition called "macadamized bitumen," for coating the pavement as it is. He says this has been tried with perfect success in France.

F. SEELEN proposed to lay iron squares or frames, of about the size of the present stone blocks, to be filled with concrete, and roughened on the surface.

Mr. SAMUEL NICOLSON, of Boston, spoke at considerable length, and greatly to the interest and information of the committee and a large number of gentlemen in attendance, in advocacy of his wooden pavement. His explanations were thorough, lucid, and pointed. He confessed to a wide-spread prejudice against wood as an article for the construction of a serviceable pavement, and said this prejudice prevented its adoption, under his plan, by the city authorities of Boston, where it has been practically, and, as he thinks, successfully tested. In Chicago it has been in use seven years; 10,000 lineal feet of it is put down there, where it is approved by the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer. He exhibited a letter from the gentlemen composing the Board of Public Works in that city, praising the wooden pavement, and stating that two miles of it is to be put down under their direction this year. It is also in use considerably in Milwaukee, and to some extent in St. Louis. The wood used is hard oak, in blocks, but birch or rock maple if the wood is to be "Burnettized"—a chemical process by which the watery and other parts causing early decay are removed, and a preservative composition injected to fill up the pores. This process also renders the wood almost totally incombustible. He could put down first-class wood pavement at $2 50 per square yard, and believes it would stand wear on Broadway for ten years, and then the blocks could be turned over for ten years more of wear. The blocks are laid so that the grain of the wood is vertical, the blocks about an inch apart, divided by strips at the bottom, and the crevices thus formed are filled with a mixture of tar, sand and gravel, the tar making the pavement impervious to water, and preserving the wood. The bed of the pavement is of heavy plank, tarred on both sides, and the surface of the pavement is at first covered lightly with coarse gravel, which in a short time is beaten down by travel into the grain of the blocks, making a hard, gritty face to bear attrition.

Ald. CHIPP asked: "Won't the wood rot, and a bad odor emit from it?"

Mr. NICOLSON—No, Sir. The wood is preserved in part by the tar, and the only smell emitted from wooden pavement is of tar, which is regarded as being healthful. So several distinguished chemists say who have given opinions on my pavement as respecting its possible effects upon health. Mr. NICOLSON proceeded to say that frost could not get a lodgement under his pavement, and that it excluded all water from beneath it.

A Mr. HEWITT presented a patented horseshoe, arranged with an underlining of vulcanized rubber set in the iron about the third of an inch, which, he asserted, prevents the horse wearing it from slipping. He stated that it had been tested and approved by the American Express Company. The adoption of this shoe was his plan for obviating the dangerous slipperiness of the Broadway pavement. The Committee heard him expatiate upon the merits of this novel invention with liberal good nature and patience, but it is doubtful if they can be induced to put up a mammoth City blacksmith and horseshoeing shop, although it might be a good thing for the employment of the lazy sinecure officials now in the several departments.

Messrs. CARPENTER & LYNCH proposed to take up and relay the Russ block in parallel rows across the street, leaving an inch space between the rows, to be filled with either locust or iron strips, properly prepared with asphaltum, up to half an inch from the surface. By using locust the cost under this plan would be $2 50 the square yard, or $3 50 per square yard with iron strips.

A gentleman, who appeared by his remarks to have had experience in quarrying, expressed the belief that the present blocks could be split into either two or four parts as they now lie.

Another gentleman, who, it was said, had a superintendentship on the work of putting down the Russ blocks, mysteriously informed the committee that he could make the faulty pavement good and safe for travel without taking up the blocks, but carefully abstained from saying how he would do it.

The committee adjourned indefinitely, but probably will hold another meeting at an early day.

The committee subpœnaed Mr. CARR to appear before them to give testimony, yesterday, at a certain hour in the afternoon, but Mr. CARR failed to present himself. The committee intend to require his attendance by compulsory process on Saturday next, it is reported, but this is doubtful, because a committee of any one board cannot force a witness to appear before them. A joint committee can do so.

SAND STONE VS. TRAP-ROCK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hoping that the press will never close its columns against a rational discussion of the Broadway pavement difficulty until the great street of the City is rendered safe for the poor horses that have to slave over its glassy surface daily, I beg leave to offer a few remarks and suggestions which may tend toward effecting the object so much desired by every humanitarian who has witnessed the sufferings of the noble animal whose special comfort and safety enters so largely into this subject. The suggestion that sandstone should be used instead of trap, conveyed in the communication of C. A. BRISTED, published in the TIMES of Sunday, touches the very heart of the subject, as it is the *susceptibility to polish* that makes the trap-rock the evil that it is. Grit is the substance required, and until a kind of stone is laid having this quality, we will never have a pavement that will give satisfaction. At every stroke of the horse-shoe upon sandstone, a gritty substance is created, which affords a foothold; whereas, the same action upon trap-rock only adds to the polish that we wish to get rid of. The substitution of sandstone, however, for the already laid trap-rock, involves a great deal of time and a vast amount of labor. Some immediate remedy is required, and that remedy should be as inexpensive as possible, from the fact that all changes are only experiments.

The plan proposed by Mr. TISDALE before the Committee of Aldermen last week, appears to be both feasible and economical. That gentleman proposes to turn the blocks over (upside down,) and fill the spaces between (caused by the peculiar formation of the blocks,) with a proper cement or concrete which, when the surrounding blocks were worn down to it could be easily chipped out, thus affording a sure foothold at all times.

This obviates the necessity for the tedious and expensive process of breaking the blocks, which enters into most of the other plans proposed. Again, Mr. TISDALE suggests that only one side of the street should be paved at a time, so that travel would not be interrupted. By paving the length of a square at a time, and only on one side of the street, the workmen closing up their work neatly behind them, as they progress, there would be no occasion for vehicles to leave the street. At any rate let this and other meritorious plans be tried, as it is only by actual experiment that we can arrive at any satisfactory result.

Respectfully, J. VAN KLEEK.

Our Returned Veterans.

Many complaints are made by a number of our brave reënlisted men, who are now in this City on furlough, at their utter inability to procure the County bounty. When the men were remustered into the service of the United States for the continuance of the war, the mustering officer neglected furnishing them with the papers crediting them to the quota of New-York City. Consequently, the Supervisors' Committee refuse to pay them the bounty, and many men remain in the City, unable to return to their homes to enjoy their brief holiday of thirty days, more than half of which, in many cases, have already expired. Provost-Marshal-General HAYS has endeavored to arrange the matter, but he has been refused the power of any action until the men have received their proper mustering-in papers. It is stated that one whole regiment, on account of their want of system, that would otherwise have been credited to New-York City, was taken to Queens County, and there paid the bounty without any difficulty.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT, GEN. HALLECK, SECRETARY STANTON AND MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN,

FROM THE OPENING OF THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN TO THE CLOSE OF GENERAL POPE'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

This correspondence, arranged in chronological order, appears in the number for SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1864, OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL AND GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

The above correspondence gives a better idea of the interior history of the Peninsular campaign than anything that has yet been published.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for this week also contains the following:

THE MILITARY SITUATION, CRITICALLY REVIEWED.
THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE IN ITS INTERNATIONAL BEARINGS.
JACK TAR AND HIS GROG.
STAFF-OFFICERS AND COURTS-MARTIAL.
MR. DICKERSON AND HIS CUT-OFF.
THE CASE OF LIEUT. J. B. RODGERS.
THE PAY OF SEAMEN.
GEN. HALLECK.
ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.
ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.
THE NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW.
CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.
COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.
EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.
FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.
THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.
FROM THE SOUTH.
GEN. CASEY'S BOARD AND HOW TO PASS IT.
NEGRO SOLDIERS AT THE SOUTH.
MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.
CONGRESS ON MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.
A LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY NOW IN THE REBEL SERVICE.
OFFICIAL ARMY GAZETTE.
OFFICIAL NAVY GAZETTE.
NAVY-YARDS.
DEATHS AND MARRIAGES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The OFFICIAL GAZETTES of the Army and Navy are prepared expressly for the *Army and Navy Journal*, and are published in no other paper.

Officers of the Army and Navy will find the ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL & GAZETTE to be the only paper in the United States exclusively evoted to military and naval affairs, and the only one in their interest which has ever secured sufficient circulation and influence in this country to enable it to meet the want so long felt, of an organ which should adequately represent them in the press. Starting under the most favorable auspices, enjoying the encouragement and aid of the best professional talent in the country, avoiding politics and partisanship of all kinds, and devoting itself with singleness of purpose to the impartial discussion of military questions, and to the dissemination of correct information, it has, in less than six months, established its position as THE AUTHORITATIVE ORGAN OF MILITARY DISCUSSION AND CRITICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The rapidity with which it has secured a circulation hardly excelled by that of any paper of its class in the world, and the eagerness with which it has been greeted in the Army and Navy, and by the more intelligent of civilians, witness to the necessity of such a journal, and afford gratifying evidence that the effort to establish a paper which should stand side by side in ability and completeness with the best of the military journals of England and France, has not been in vain. As a gazette of military and naval matters, it is proving itself indispensable to every soldier and sailor; while to every intelligent observer of the war it must be invaluable for its accurate history of military operations, and for its judicious suggestions and discussions. Its articles are from the pens of the ablest military writers, and its special professional information is fuller, more accurate and scientific than that of any periodical ever issued in this country.

A marked feature of its columns is the review of the Military Situation, in which the leading military events of the week are presented, with professional notes and comments illustrating their importance and their relation to the general progress of the war. Great care is taken to make this review correct in all its statements, and it is prepared with the aid of special information, for obtaining which the JOURNAL has peculiar facilities. Taken in consecutive series, this review furnishes a complete and authentic history of the war, such as is to be found nowhere else.

From the numerous expressions of approval the *Army and Navy Journal* has awakened, we select only the following:

From Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade.

I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidences they bear of the promise of usefulness of this Journal. It affords me sincere pleasure to add my contributions to its maintainance.

From Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas.

It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to officers in my portion of the army, and I take this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands.

F om Maj.-Gen. W. H. French.

To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think.

From Major-Gen. James S. Negley.

You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the army has my friendly consideration.

From Major-Gen. George Sykes.

Your Journal meets with great favor in this army. I constantly recommend it to the notice of the members of this corps. I hope it may realize the success it deserves. I inclose the yearly subscription.

From Commodore J. C. Long, U. S. N.

Your journal is not only the best, but the *only* paper of the kind that has ever been published that sustains its character.

From Prof. H. Coppee, University of Pennsylvania.

A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure, but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service.

From the New-York Times.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service, both regular and volunteer. It received in advance the approval of some of our most distinguished navy and military officers, who spoke from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the navy, as well as by our militia officers—and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest.

From the Boston Post.

The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Among its contributors are many of our military and naval heroes of the highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid in the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We can honestly and heartily recommend it to all who wish to keep themselves posted as to the war. Its war news is full and accurate, and its editorial discussions intelligent and impartial. It is worth all the other papers put together for accurate information about the war.

From the Paterson (N. J.) Daily Press.

It is rare now-a-days to see such stupid criticisms of men and measures as were current in the daily papers before this excellent weekly made its appearance.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The best authority in military matters.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The best military journal now published, and an honor to itself and to the service.

TERMS.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS. For sale by all News Dealers. It is published weekly in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper.

Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Specimen copies sent on receipt of ten cents, or they may be obtained of news dealers.

W. C. CHURCH, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agent.

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

Details of Longstreet's Formidable Advance.

A Reconnoissance and Skirmish at Danbridge.

The Union Forces Retire to the Fortifications.

The Rebels Hold a Strong Position at Bull's Gap.

A GREAT BATTLE IMMINENT.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The Knoxville correspondent of the *Gazette* under date of Jan. 22, says:

Our entire force crossed the Holstein at Strawberry Plains, and fell back to a new position.

Our loss of stores at Strawberry Plains was quite severe. Several caissons were blown up. About 200 stragglers were picked up by the rebels.

After crossing the Holstein, our troops burnt the bridge, and everything else likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, including a considerable amount of new clothing.

On the 22d the rebels and our sharpshooters were skirmishing across the river, six miles above Knoxville.

The movements of the enemy are not clearly understood. It is supposed that LONGSTREET will besiege Knoxville. Men have been put to work on the fortifications, and new batteries put into position.

LONGSTREET has a strong and well-fortified position at Bull's Gap, whence he can throw forces into the valley on either side with great facility.

Matters will not remain long in their present condition.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 29.

The correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville on the 20th instant, says:

On Friday last our cavalry, under Gen. STURGES, advanced in the direction of Danbridge, forty miles from Knoxville, and on Saturday morning we drove the enemy's videttes out of that village.

A portion of our infantry, under Gen. PARKE, also moved up, but learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, they fell back to their former position.

On Sunday morning the enemy, seeing that we had drawn back our cavalry as far as possible, made a desperate attack on our lines with HOOD's and BUSHROD JOHNSON's Divisions, led by the Hampton Cavalry.

Observing the desperate determination of the enemy, Gen. STURGES ordered Col. McCOOK, commanding a division of ELLIOTT's Cavalry, to charge the enemy. The charge turned the fortunes of the day, which up to this time had been decidedly against us. Our total loss is about 150.

On Sunday we fell back to Strawberry Plains, six miles from Knoxville.

On the 19th Gen. STURGES fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River, with the view of intercepting the enemy at Sevierville.

Gen. GORDON GRANGER's troops were moving in the same direction on the 20th inst., where a battle is pending.

Great anxiety exists at Knoxville, with something of a panic.

Gen. FOSTER is fully confident of thwarting the enemy.

Gen. LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced.

Several of the prisoners taken were fresh from Richmond.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Election of Gov. Bramlette the U. S. Senate—Fatal Quarrel—Rumors of Rebel Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 29.

The *Journal* is advised that the Kentucky Legislature elected Gov. BRAMLETTE United States Senator to-day.

Major BRADLEY was recently fatally shot by Col. VIMONT in a personal altercation about a military return made by the latter. Both belonged to the Seventh Kentucky regiment.

There are rumors that a small party of rebels captured Scottsville, Ky. Other reports say they were repulsed.

Recent letters from Glasgow represent rebel pickets as being at that place.

Rumors still prevail of preparations by the rebels for an extensive invasion of Kentucky. Military men persistently deny that there is any foundation for such rumors. But the popular idea is that the rebels have no alternative, but must starve or make the attempt for self-preservation.

SECOND DESPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Jan. 29.

The last ballot in the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was as follows: BRAMLETTE, 53; GUTHRIE, 52; BELL, 26.

A letter from a prominent gentleman states that Gov. BRAMLETTE will be elected to-morrow.

Reception of Gen. Rosecrans at St. Louis—Heavy Storm—The River Open.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Jan. 29.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at 11 o'clock this morning. He was welcomed on the other side of the river by a committee representing the City Government, the Merchants' Exchange, the Sanitary Committee, and other organizations. On arriving on this side of the river a salute was fired, and the General was escorted to the hotel by a large committee of citizens and soldiers.

A heavy thunder, lightning and hail storm passed over the city this morning, and another heavy shower fell to-night.

Several steamers have arrived from points between here and Cairo, and the river is thought to be open to the latter place.

Officers Not to be Credited to the State Quotas.

The following letter authoritatively negatives the question whether officers reëntering the military service will be credited to the quotas demanded of the several States by the last call:

HEADQUARTERS VOL. RECRUITING SERVICE, WESTERN DIVISION STATE OF NEW-YORK, ELMIRA, Jan. 21, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to inform you that officers are not credited as a part of a quota, nor are they entitled to a bounty. They do not enlist and cannot enlist, but serve by special commission with certain defined privileges of rank and compensation. Bounty is always considered to be a gratuity or special payment for enlisting, not for accepting a commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. S. DIVEN,
A. A. P. M. Gen. and Supt. Vol. Rec. Ser.

Capt. ANSON W. EVANS, Provost-Marshal, Twenty-third District, Syracuse, New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Introduction of a Bill to Tax Gold Operations.

Important Resolutions on the French-Mexican Question.

REPORT ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

High Speed of the Naval Steamer Eutaw.

THE DEPARTMENTAL APPROPIATION BILLS

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

THE PROPOSED NAVAL RACE NOT TO TAKE PLACE.

The largeness of the sum required by the Olyphants as the condition of the race between the *Kin Kiang* and the *Eutaw*, and the difficulty of raising it by subscription, will probably defeat the proposed trial of speed.

ANOTHER TRIAL OF THE EUTAW.

The Naval Committee of both Houses will go down the Potomac to-morrow on the *Eutaw*. In a trip of 90 miles which she made yesterday, she averaged 16⅝ miles the hour; against tide she made 15 miles, with the tide 19⅛ miles. She had on board her armament, coals and provisions. Her steam was cut off at half stroke.

THE DIPLOMATS AND FERNANDO WOOD.

The European members of Diplomatic Corps here gathered eagerly to the entertainment given by FERNANDO WOOD. On the contrary, the Diplomatic representatives the South American Republics, Señors BARREDA, of Peru; MOLINA, of Costa Rica, and ASTA BURRNAGA, of Chili, scrupulously absented themselves from the occasion, and its political connections.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Naval Officer DENNISON acts as public prosecutor in the investigation going on before the Expenditures Committee into the management of the New-York Custom-House. Mr. WADDEL testified to-day; DENNISON yesterday. Both to produce the same result.

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. KASSON's resolution in the house, to-day, is regarded as the opening of an exciting and almost important debate on the French occupation of Mexico, and President LINCOLN's policy in respect to it.

THE REBEL VICE-PRESIDENT.

The reported sickmess of Vice-President STEPHENS at his home in Georgia is regarded here in official circles as a blind to cover an open rupture between him and JEFF. DAVIS, and his abandonment of the Richmond Administration and all public conduct of the rebellion.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

The Military Committee of the House is maturing a recommendation to the President to muster out of service all unemployed general officers. The list of the doomed contains names more eminent in politics than in arms, and in which republicanism is counterbalanced by democracy.

IMPEACHMENT OF A UNITED STATES JUDGE.

The Judiciary Committee will probably report a resolution for the impeachment of Judge MILLER, of the United States Circuit Court for Wisconsin, upon charges of malfeasance upon the bench.

NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS IN OUR HANDS.

The number of rebel prisoners now in our hands is officially stated to be three thousand officers, and between 43,000 and 45,000 enlisted men. All the rebel prisoners of war in the Old Capitol here will be transferred to Point Lookout to-morrow.

THE PURCHASE OF COTTON.

Mr. KASSON's bill to regulate the purchase of cotton provides that army officers to be designated may buy cotton of anybody having it in possession, with certificates of indebtedness to be paid after the rebellion is suppressed, and to be issued for only half the value of the cotton on the seaboard, and directs that all cotton seized by our forces shall be sold for account of the Government under Treasury regulations.

TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Secretary of the Treasury has opened the ports of Vicksburgh and Natchez, and appointed R. R. HART Special Agent and Acting Collector at the former place, and JOHN A. McDOWELL Special Agent and Acting Collector at the latter port.

GEN. FOSTER RELIEVED.

The order relieving Gen. FOSTER of his command was issued yesterday.

APPOINTMENT.

Maj. C. H. RAYMOND has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Washington.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

ASSAY COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The following gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the annual assay at the Philadelphia Mint from Feb. 8, 1864: Prof. John Torrey, of New-York; Prof. Joseph Henry, of Washington; Pror. Fairman Rogers, and Prof. B. H. Rand, of Philadelphia; Hon. Geo. A. Benedict, of Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. Hugh McCulloch, of Washington; Hon. J. P. Putnam, of Boston, and J. H. Alexander, of Baltimore.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, reported to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means, contains, among other appropriations, $1,000,000 for printing, binding, &c.; $902,000 for salaries in all branches of the War Department; $1,500,000 for the Treasury Department; over $600,000 of the latter sum is for the First, Second and Third Auditors' Bureaux, their business having largely increased during the present war. The bill also appropriates for the Agricultural Department nearly $145,000.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTOGRAPH.

The statement is made by request that it is utterly impossible for the President to answer the great number of applications made for his autograph, to be sold at Sanitary and other fairs, his time being wholly engrossed with public business.

TRIAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER EUTAW.

Yesterday the gunboat *Eutaw* ran a distance of 45 miles and back on the Potomac in 5⅛ hours, with the tide in her favor going down. She averaged 18 miles per hour.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 29.

TAX ON GOLD OPERATIONS.

Mr. VOORHEES of Indiana, (Dem.,) by unanimous consent, introduced a bill taxing all transactions in gold two per centum, and providing that the present law upon that subject shall not be evaded by persons engaged in gold speculations.

TRADE IN MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Mr. VOORHEES also introduced a bill providing that all the territory within the lines of the Federal army shall be open to trade for all alike.

Both of the above bills were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE SOLVENCY OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. GANSON, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the necessity or expediency of providing a special and expeditious remedy for dissolving associations organized under the National Currency Act in case of insolvency, and of enforcing the individual liability imposed upon the stockholders of such associations by the said act: and in case the committee find such remedy necessary or expedient, that they report a bill making provisions on that subject.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, of West Virginia, (Union,) the Committee on Public Printing were instructed to inquire into the expediency of printing 100,000 copies of the Agricultural Report of 1862, for distribution among the members of the House.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the Judicial, Executive and Legislative Appropriation Bill.

TERRITORY OF MONTANO.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, (Union,) reported a bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Montano, which was recommitted to the Committee on Territories.

THE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN MEXICO.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced the following joint resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that Congress has received with profound sensibility the information of the purpose entertained by certain European Powers to subvert the fundamental Constitution of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, and to impose upon the people of that Republic, under the influence and menace of belligerent arms, a monarchical system of Government, practically unknown to the people of North America and alien to their principles, customs and usages; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress regards this proposition with the deepest regret, and expresses its conviction that such an enterprise will be universally regarded in America as a menace to the dignity and permanence of popular governments; that it will only result in adding a new element to the causes which have retarded the prosperity of that Republic, and will provoke complications perilous to the tranquillity of this continent.

BREVET RANK TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to inform the House whether brevet rank has been conferred on volunteer forces, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of March 1863, and if so, on whom, and if not, the reason why it has not been done.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) called up the report of the Committee on Elections, which concludes with a resolution that Mr. A. P. FIELD is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative from the State of Louisiana in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Mr. DAWES stated the facts in the case, saying in all that part of the district made up of the City of New-Orleans, comprising almost the entire district—certainly more than nineteen-twentieths of the inhabitants—there was no election held, and no opportunity given for an elector to express his choice. The election, so far as New-Orleans was concerned, was suppressed by orders emanating directly from the Military Governor of the State. This suppression was effectual, so that not a vote was cast in the city, and the only constituency Mr. FIELD has was the small number of votes already stated from the very small fraction of the district situated outside of the city limits. In no proper sense could the proceedings be treated as an election. It was due to him, however, that the committee should add the testimony before them, which disclosed abundant evidence of his loyalty to the Government, and of his temperate and judicious efforts to restore the State to the discharge of its functions as a member of the Union; besides this, Louisiana has never been divided into districts in conformity with the law of Congress.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) said the House would be recreant to duty, if it did not express its condemnation of the military order of suppressing the election, because the Commander thought it was not in accordance with the law, and he introduced an amendment to the pending resolution expressive of such condemnation.

Mr. SMITHERS, of Delaware (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, said his objection to the admission of Mr. FIELD was that there was no civil Government in Louisiana. A military Government hold possession of the State. Until a Government should be established and recognized by the Government of the United States, or until Congress shall pass a law under which an election can be held, he could not recognize any man as a Representative from that State.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, (Union,) offered the following amendment, but which was ruled out of order:

Resolved, That there is no legal authority to hold any election in the State of Louisiana; and that any attempt to hold an election by any body of persons is an usurpation of sovereign authority and against the authority of the United States, and was properly forbidden by the military authorities.

Mr. FIELD, of Louisiana, spoke in his own behalf, saying that the Union men of Louisiana had, from the time the ordinance of secession passed, maintained their rights as citizens of the United States, loyal to the Government, and they never dreamed they forfeited any right to the protection of the Government, or a denial to representation in this House in consequence of the acts of men who forced Louisiana out of the Union. He answered the objection that there was no organization of a State Government, by sending up to the Clerk's table to be read an official list of the officers of the State, including Gen. SHEPLEY, Judges of Courts and Collectors of Taxes. He had fought against secession to the utmost, and to the danger of his life. He was never anything but a loyal man, and he always would stand by the flag wherever it waves. It appeared that men who have been traitors and disloyalists are in favor with some gentlemen. They never were with him. He knew, as far as his experience and observation in Louisiana was concerned, a certain man who came there fresh from the battle-field of the enemy, with his hands reeking with the blood of loyal men, pretended to make atonement for a series of guilty transactions, and was taken into the church; and there was more rejoicing over him than over ninety and nine loyal and true men. If the doctrine of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (STEVENS) was true, that Louisiana was not in the Union, they had no right to hold an election.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired if Louisiana is in the Union, by what right is a Military Governor appointed?

Mr. FIELD would leave the gentleman to answer his own question.

Mr. STEVENS said he meant no disrespect.

Mr. FIELD did not so understand him, and resumed his argument, in the course of which he said he had searched in vain to find the authority by which Gov. SHEPLEY struck from the Constitution of Louisiana the most important clause, in regard to the qualification of voters.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN W. NOEL.

Mr. BLOW, of Missouri, (Union,) announced the death of JOHN W. NOEL, a Representative from Missouri, which occurred during the Congressional recess.

Messrs. ARNOLD, R. S. ROLLINS, (Missouri,) and STEVENS (Pennsylvania) bore their testimony to the patriotism and valuable public services of the deceased. The latter said it ought to be written, in golden capitals, that JOHN W. NOEL was the first man from a Slave State who introduced a bill for the abolition of Slavery. So conscientious was he, that when he asked for $10,000,000 as a compensation for the freed slaves of Missouri, and the Senate returned the bill providing for gradual emancipation, he declared it to be unjust, and as it prolonged emancipation, it could not receive his support. Who would not take his chance before the Father of us All, rather than the chance of the vain hypocrites, the miserable wretches, who profess to hold their mission from on High, who proclaim Slavery to be a Divine institution.

The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House, at 2¾, adjourned till Modday.

FROM ALBANY.

Gov. Seymour's Message Defended—Lecture by Prof. Patterson—The Rule of Adjourning—Attendants in the Court of Appeals—The Bounty Bill—Exchange of Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The discussion of Gov. SEYMOUR's annual message, which now furnishes a semi-weekly entertainment for the citizens of Albany, was continued last evening in the Assembly Chamber by Mr. CURTIS of the New-York delegation. This was the first speech of session in defence of the message. The Democrats put forward an able champion in the person o Mr. CURTIS. It is but fair to concede that he made the best of a desperate cause, and displayed ingenuity in his attempts to reconcile contradictions.

I heard the Democrats this morning speaking very cheerfully of what they deem Mr. CURTIS' success last evening. It is evident that in their opinion their ablest orator has spoken. The Union men concede the able manner of the oration, but justly think it in strong contrast with the arguments presented. Mr. CURTIS was especially unfortunate in his efforts to defend the position of his party, and this was felt in spite of the apparent earnestness and sincerity with which he presented his theory. The facts, by any amount of distortion, could not be made to sustain him. When, in commenting upon the New-York riots, he affirmed that members of the Democratic party, as party men, were as pure as the "angels in Heaven" from any blame with regard to the riots, an expression of surprise, not to call it by a more offensive name, came involuntarily from the lips of some of those who were listening to him. The absurdity of the argument which reached such a conclusion, become too glaringly apparent in the light of this statement to be listened to with very great respect, although presented with such earnestness as that assumed by Mr. CURTIS.

Prof. PATTERSON, of Dartmouth College, now representative in Congress from the Third District of New-Hampshire, delivered a learned and brilliant lecture last evening to a large assemblage in Tweddle Hall. He sketched the history of the Government, showing especially how the democratic principle has claimed recognition in all ages of the world, and for a time gained recognition in republics, and is now involved in the present struggle of our Government. Much light was thrown upon the character and importance of our present contest, by viewing it in its relations to contests where the same principles have been involved. A rigid adherence to democratic as opposed to aristocratic principles and a vigorous, persistent and determined prosecution of the present contest, was demonstrated to be the lesson which history presents to us as appropriate for the present hour.

In reference to the speaking talent in the Assembly this year, it must be allowed that it has had little opportunity yet for display. There has not been presented for consideration any of those questions which are of very general importance, and in regard to which there is at the same time such a difference of opinion as to render the policy which will be pursued doubtful, and, therefore, a point worth contending for. The debates thus far have been merely spooring about matters of minor importance, or what are termed buncombe speeches, in review of the Message. An important contest, in which it is felt that there is something to be gained or lost, has not yet occurred, and without such an opportunity, it is unfair to judge what would be done if occasion were given for earnest strife in debate. Opinions of prominent members, briefly expressed, have done much more than speeches to decide questionable points thus far.

The question of adjourning over from Friday until Monday event was agitated in the House to-day. Mr. A. ANDROS, of Franklin, took the ground that members of the Assembly had no right to defraud the State by adjourning over week after week from Friday until Monday evening, or in effect until Tuesday. The resolution, however, providing such adjournment had been duly offered one day or more previous, and laid upon the table, in accordance with the ruling of the Speaker. It was called up and its passage urged by members desirous of adjournment. Mr. A. ANDROS demanded the yeas and nays upon the question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of fifty-eight to forty-three.

The bill giving the appointment of attendants required in the Court of Appeals to the Chief Justice of said Court, thus in effect taking the appointment from the County Judge of the County of Albany, passed the House this morning, but was opposed by the vote of twenty-two members, and among them most or all of the New-York delegation, except Mr. BENEDICT. Several members, after voting, endeavored to explain their votes in the negative, but were then out of order under the amendment to the House rule recently adopted. These members based their objection to the bill on the eighth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, which provides that the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall hold no other office of public trust nor hold the power of appointing to any public office. That the attendants required in a Court-room are public officers is the point made. The real objection to giving the appointment as contemplated in the bill, is assumed by friends of the bill to be a political one.

In the Senate, this morning, the Bounty Bill came up for third reading. The third reading was not completed, and the bill still remains one of the principal measures of the Session, the details of which may be modified very much by future action.

Mr. JACKSON offered a resolution in the House, this morning, which may occasion debate of considerable interest if they are taken up for careful consideration. The resolution, after a brief preamble, reads as follows:

Resolved, That we urge upon those having the exchange of prisoners in charge, that they will use the utmost exertion on their part, waiving all technicalities or personal prejudice, and rising to the position which the occasion demands, leaving nothing undone that can be done without compromising the dignity of the nation to consummate so desirable an object.

Both Houses have adjourned until Monday evening next.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 29.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. MUNGER—To establish a law library in New-York.

Relative to accounts of executors and administrators.

Limiting the term of office of Notaries Public.

Relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace.

Authorizing Justices of the Peace to perform the duties of Coroners in certain cases.

Relative to the lands of F. B. REMSEN and his children in New-York.

By Mr. LAIMBEER—Amending the charter of the Gallatin Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Columbia Insurance Company.

Amending the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To control the running of cars in Brooklyn.

To amend the charter of Peekskill village.

By Mr. ANGEL—A majority report in favor of employing E. F. UNDERHILL as legislative reporter, at a salary equal to that of the Chief Clerk of the Assembly. Laid over.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. HAVENS—For the payment of certain reënlisted veterans.

By Mr. ALLEN—Relative to the practice of attorneys in courts held by their law partners.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to administration.

By Mr. STRONG—To reduce the capital stock of the Brooklyn and Ridgewood Railroad Company.

Relative to District Courts in New-York.

Relative to wharves in New-York which shall be leased to steamboat companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COZANS—Relative to the Surrogate's Court in New-York.

To give effect to the resolutions of the New-York Common Council relative to the Vanderbilt pier.

By Mr. CORNELL—Incorporating the Steam Agricultural Company.

Also concerning the Erie Railway Company.

Mr. STRONG moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report what legislation is necessary in view of the moneyed institutions of the State refusing to pay a tax on their capital. Carried.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Legalizing the action of the New-York authorities in raising money to pay riot damages.

Amending the charter of the Bible and Prayer Book Society.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Incorporating the Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the New-York Prison Association.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. HOPKINS—For a town hall in Jamaica.

By Mr. ROBINSON—For the relief of the Brooklyn, New-York and Rockaway Railroad.

To amend the charter of the City of Rochester.

By Mr. DURYEE—To repeal the act authorizing the laying of a double track in certain streets in Brooklyn and Newtown. Adversely. Report agreed to.

Also relative to the Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad.

By Mr. BENEDICT—To incorporate the Oswego Historical Association.

Also relative to the National Academy of Design.

By Mr. JACKSON—Authorizing the Canal Appraisers to hear claims not now provided for by law.

By Mr. COLLINS—Relative to divorces.

By Mr. WHITE—Relative to the burial-ground in Batavia.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. SUMNER—To equalize the compensation of Judges.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—To authorize the Merchants' Bank of Buffalo to close its business.

By Mr. SHOEMAKER—Incorporating the National Bank of Syracuse.

By Mr. THOMPSON—Amending the act relative to the Erie Railway Company.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—For the better information of prison convicts.

By Mr. OLVANY—For a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. KIRK—For a railroad in Spruce, William and other streets in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to prison convicts.

Authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to construct a sewer from the County buildings at Flatbush.

Authorizing the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to appoint attendants in said court.

Incorporating the Roosevelt Hospital of New-York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRAMER—To amend the General Manufacturing Law.

By Mr. WORTH—For the relief of the Long Island Gas Company.

By Mr. McCANN—Authorizing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track.

By Mr. INGRAM—Authorizing the First-avenue and Jersey-ferry Railroad to lay a track in certain streets.

By Mr. OLVANY—Authorizing a railroad in Whitehall and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To suppress intemperance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. REED—Instructing our Representatives in Congress to take measures to facilitate the transportation of troops between New-York and Philadelphia. Laid over.

By Mr. JACKSON—Calling upon the Government to use all honorable means to release the Union prisoners at Richmond. Laid over.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Affairs in Virginia—Propositions before the Legislature—Disaffection in Lee's Army—Operations in Tennessee—The Bombardment of Charleston, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond papers of yesterday contain nothing of importance.

Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, recommends the immediate passage of a bill by the Legislature, calling out the remaining militia force of the State to operate in the State, subject to the Governor's control, but not to perform active service over thirty days at a time.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Virginia Legislature, denying the right of the Confederate Government to forfeit, sequester, or confiscate the estates of alien enemies in Virginia.

A dispatch in the *Whig* has the following:

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Jan. 25.

The enemy are moving some of their cavalry in the direction of Madison Court House. It is reported they have crossed Rabinson River and captured some of our pickets, and arrangements have been made to meet them.

Batteil's Alabama brigade reënlisted to-day for the war.

The following is extracted from the Richmond commercial report of Wednesday: "Corn Meal, $22 @$25 ℔ bushel; Butter, $6 ℔ lb.; Lard, $3 75; and Pork, $2 75 ℔ lb."

The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday has a synopsis of the Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury Report, in response to a resolution of the Senate. The funded debt is $297,871,060; call certificates, $89,900,000; interest bearing Treasury notes, $102,000,000; non-interest bearing Treasury notes, $726,000,000; less the number of Treasury notes on hand, $297,000,000.

It appears from dispatches read in the rebel Congress, that several brigades have reënlisted for the war, and strenuous efforts are being made to initiate a general movement to the same effect.

Great complaints are made by the rebel soldiers against the mail regulations. Letters require fifteen days to go 200 miles.

The dissatisfaction of LEE's army, in consequence of the reported reduction in their rations that reached such a point as to require that Commander to issue a general order appealing to their patriotism and to their religion to prevent mutiny.

TENNESSEE.

RUSSELLVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A reconnoissance in the direction of Tazewell found the Yankees strongly fortified, and in considerable force there. Twenty of our wagons were captured on Friday, while foraging beyond the French Broad River. The cars ran to Greenville yesterday, and will reach here by Saturday.

DALTON, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 23.

FORREST is doing good service. He has whipped the enemy at La Grange, Colliersville and Germantown. There is a large force in West Tennessee ready to join him.

MISSISSIPPI.

CUMMO, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Col. J. E. FORREST has captured Island No. 60 and all the negroes and managers, killing 15, and destroying the oxen and wagons.

Scouts report the evacuation of Corinth, and that the enemy blew up the fortifications and fell back in the direction of Memphis.

Fort Pillow is also reported to be evacuated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Seven shells have been fired into the city since the last report. The enemy has been engaged all day hauling ammunition to Gregg and Cummings' Point batteries. There is considerable activity in the fleet. Three monitors are anchored inside, between Cummings' Point and Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Twenty-four shots have been fired at the city within the last twenty-four hours. The fleet remains quiet to-day.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Postponement of Executions—Lee's Distress for Forage.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRIDAY, Jan. 29—5 P. M.

The camps are quiet. The execution of the eight deserters fixed for to day has been suspended for the present.

Recent intelligence from LEE's army states that they are executing the tithe tax of one-tenth of all forage supplies on the inhabitants thereabouts; and that their horses receive but four ears of corn per day, and are not allowed to be used except for extraordinary emergencies.

No important changes had taken place in LEE's troops.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A Female Rebel Sent Through the Lines—Arrival of Refugees—The Russian Fleet.

FORT MONROE, Friday, Jan. 27.

The following special order has been issued;

FORT MONROE, Jan. 24.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 24.—Mrs. JENNIE GRAVES, of Norfolk, having a husband in the rebel States, and having taken the oath of allegiance on the 2d, as she says, to save her property, and also having declared that her sympathies are with the South still and that she hopes they will be successful, is to be sent through the lines and landed at City Point, so that she may be where her hopes and sympathies are.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

Mrs. GRAVES was in accordance with the above order, sent to City Point to-day.

FORT MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 28.

Five refugees arrived from Richmond this morning, via Yorktown.

Two of the Russian vessels sailed from here to-day. There is but one here now, which is anchored in Hampton Roads.

The Chesapeake Case, &c.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Jan. 29.

Nothing was done in the Admiralty Court in the case of the *Chesapeake* pirates on Wednesday, and the court has adjourned until next week.

The schooner *Emily*, from Matamoras, arrived here yesterday.

The steamer *Cossack*, from Matamoras in fifteen days, arrived this morning. She has a cargo of cotton for Liverpool.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Dismissal of the Anglo-Chinese Flotilla—Strange Predicament of the Chinese Government—Good Offices of Mr. Burlingame—Honorable Conduct of Sir F. Bruce—The Rebels Abandoned by their Foreign Auxiliaries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1863.

In this great village it is seldom that anything occurs of sufficient importance to excite the attention of the outside world. Now and then, however, a *coup d' etat* take place—a Prince is strangled or a General hangs himself; but these are domestic affairs. Their boldness or their truculence may call forth a passing remark; but they possess for foreign nations no element of deeper interest. Within the last few days, however, a question has been decided in the Court of Pekin, which will echo through the world. During a great earthquake, which occurred in Japan some years ago, the waves excited by the fearful struggles in the bowels of those burning islands, rolled across the entire breadth of the Pacific, and made their distinct impression on the height of the tide in the harbor of San Francisco. The refluent wave from this Pekin convulsion will soon be lashing the shores of Britain, and roaring and foaming in the very halls of Parliament.

"Why this air of mystery?" you will ask. "Have the Chinese repudiated the treaties? Have they attempted to massacre foreign residents? Or, have they again had the audacity to seize on John Bull's opium?" Nothing of the kind—they have merely arrived at the conclusion that they have no use for the Anglo-Chinese fleet, which has made so much noise in the newspapers, and *they have ordered it back to England.*

Commodore OSBORNE, as gallant an officer as ever drew a cutlass, after spending years of time in building, buying and manning his ships, after spending much valuable breath in acquainting scientific and political societies with the meliorations he was about to introduce into Chinese warfare, the bloodless victories he was going to win over the Taipings, and the gigantic system of colonization, by which the whole rebel empire was to be transplanted to the islands of the neighboring seas—after all this, and then after waiting here for more than a month for instructions, the gallant Commodore has been ordered to go home, and take his gunboats with him, without firing a single gun or even seeing the walls of Nankin. I shall not attempt the anatomy of his feelings; but I do not imagine that he feels elated at having performed the exploit which an old rhyme ascribes to the "King of France with 20,000 men."

England was as much flattered as the rest of the world was astounded by the fact that the Chinese Emperor, almost before the fires of his burning palaces were fairly quenched, applied to his conqueror for aid in the subjugation of his own people. She relaxed her Foreign Enlistment Act in favor of China, permitted her favorite officers to take service under the Emperor, and yet retain their rank and title in the Royal Navy. She allowed her arsenals to be thrown open, and her choicest munitions of war to be placed at the disposal of her imperial client; her dockyards to build his vessels, and even allowed him to obtain, on moderate terms, several vessels from her own navy, already armed and equipped. The enterprise was a humane one, as it was intended to put an end to a desolating war; it was moreover a hopeful one, as it was a striking proof that China felt the need of the material civilization of the West. Noble spirits flocked to the standard of OSBORNE, animated with hopes of wealth and renown, and all Christendom sympathized in the movement. But the bubble has bursted; and the revulsion, to compare small things to great, may be likened to that which ensued on the explosion of the South-sea or the Mississippi scheme. The scions of noble houses who sought this opportunity to lay the foundation of their fortunes return disappointed; and those political seers, who, catching inspiration from their wishes, predicted that the manning of the Chinese Navy with British officers would prove a preliminary to the acknowlment of British supremacy, are likewise disappointed.

All this belongs to an outside view of the case. The motives which actuated the Chinese Government to take this startling step are considerations of greater moment. They allege that their envoy exceeded his instructions, and produce proof which is deemed satisfactory, to show that they are neither legally nor morally bound to redeem pledges which he was not authorized to give. This refers chiefly to the enlistment of officers and men for the Chinese service. That they authorized the purchase of vessels appears to be unquestioned. Are they not, therefore, stultifying their own action, by sending them back to be sold to pay in part the expenses of a fruitless expedition. The fact is, they would have been willing to retain the ships, if they could have done so without retaining also their officers and crews.

Six hundred men, all owning allegiance to the same foreign flag, standing on the decks of powerful steamers, and wielding artillery of the most effective kind, constituted a force which it seemed to them dangerous to admit into the bowels of the empire. They might, indeed, easily batter down the walls of Nankin, and crush the head of the rebellion, but might they not in turn create a more formidable difficulty. The Tartars have not forgotten that it was to quell a rebellion in Pekin that they were invited down from the Northern deserts in 1644; and that the usurper was expelled only to make way for a sovereign of their own dynasty. They have not read in Phædrus or Horace the fable of the horse, who to drive a rival from his pasture ground, took a man for his ally; neither are they familiar with the history of Boniface and the Vandals in the North of Africa; nor with the causes which led to the settlement of the Saxons in the south of Britain; but they have domestic examples like the one above cited; and they believe that empire is a prize so tempting that it never can be relinquished from any mere scruple of conscience when once fairly within the grasp. It was, therefore, with no little dismay they saw this mighty armada descend on their coast—its officers claiming a commission to act in the service of the Government for four years; and it is with a feeling of equal relief they have heard these dreaded allies consent to be dismissed.

Without them the fleet would have been useless; or, perhaps, worse than useless—manned by the riff-raff of all nations—a mixed multitude, always ready for mischief. It might have enabled the Provincial Governors to resist the power of the Central Government. To escape these two dangers—the latter real, the former purely imaginary—the mandarins have chosen to risk the indefinite protraction of the Taiping rebellion, and expose themselves to the ridicule of the world.

In connection with this affair, it has been gratifying to see that they are beginning to realize that there is an outside world, and to express themselves solicitous in regard to its public sentiment. They were anxious to know how this transaction would be viewed by the nations of the West, and seemed painfully conscious of the awkwardness of their position.

A fortnight since this unpleasant affair seemed not to admit of so easy a solution. The British Minister considered that his countrymen were wronged in being thus summarily dismissed when they had been regularly enlisted for four years. He accordingly announced to the Mandarins that he would refer the question to her Majesty's Government, and keep the ships, in the meantime, as a guarantee, or rather as a kind of indemnity.

Thus, in danger of losing every farthing which they had expended on this costly expedition, and what was to them of infinitely greater consequence, in danger of drawing down the hostility of Great Britain for an alleged breach of faith, they had recourse to the good offices of the American Minister. Never have I witnessed such a conflict between pride and fear as the Mandarins exhibited when they proposed to submit their difficulty to investigation. Mr. BURLINGAME had gone to the office of the Foreign Board on other business. That was dispatched, but the Mandarins still had something which they wished to communicate. Mr. B. was several times on the eve of retiring, when the evident anxiety of the Mandarins, which seemed too great to find expression in words, induced him to delay. He told them he was fully aware of the nature of their embarrassment; warned them to make all speed for the adjustment of their difficulty, if they would prevent its expanding into an unmanageable magnitude, and finally offered to use his best endeavors to effect an amicable settlement. Instantly they proposed to come to the United States Legation and lay the matter before him in all its details; the very next day came with rolls of documents enough to make one's eyes ache, and continued for three days sifting the evidence in the case.

This examination brought Mr. BURLINGAME to the conclusion—very contrary to his first impressions—that the Chinese Government, whether acting wisely or unwisely in this affair, has not been guilty of any breach of faith, or given just cause of umbrage to any foreign Power. And to the honor of Sir FREDERICK BRUCE I record it, the same evidence carried conviction to his mind. He promptly wrote to the Mandarins that he was prepared to acknowledge the correctness of their position, acquiesced in their disposition of the fleet, and would not, therefore, retain any of the vessels, as he at first intended. He was content that the affair should be settled in Pekin, and saw no occasion for referring it to London.

The issue of this affair, which Mr. BURLINGAME has managed with statesmanlike skill, has added greatly to his influence with the Chinese Government; and I may add that the noble alacrity which Sir F. BRUCE manifested in rectifying a wrong, and acknowledging the rights of the Chinese Government, has enhanced the high character which he already bears for justice and integrity.

The dismissal of this fleet has postponed indefinitely the reduction of Nankin. For more than ten years that strongest of Chinese fortresses has been held by the Taipings. Through nearly the whole of this time it has sustained a Trojan siege. At times, when seemingly reduced to the last extreme, the rebels have burst out with irresistible violence, and overrun the adjacent districts. May not the confidence which they derive from the dismissal of this fleet prove to them a tower of strength, and stimulate them to fresh successes?

BURGEVINE, of whose defection to the rebel cause I wrote you some months ago, has become disgusted with his new patrons, and left their ranks with a hundred of his motley followers. About half of them succeeded in effecting their escape, and the rebels, instead of decapitating the rest, as was expected, promptly released them, on the remonstrance of Gen. GORDON, exhibiting in this act a degree of magnanimity which might well be imitated by their Imperialist enemies.

Q.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Opposition to Foreign Intercourse—Uncertainty of Japanese Diplomacy—The Damios and the Government—Satsuma and the British Disturbances—He Promises Indemnity upon the Evacuation of Kanagawa—Anomalous Condition of Affairs at Yokohama, &c.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, Dec. 1, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

All immediate danger of a rupture between the English and this Government appears to have passed. The Japanese are following out the kind of policy which has characterized all their diplomatic intercourse since the first treaties were put in force by Commodore PERRY. Their motto seems to be to oppose every measure calculated to enlarge foreign intercourse. By the original treaty, three new ports should now be open, but these have been yielded by us for the present. This does not suffice, however, as they pretend they want us to give up even what we now have. Experience must show all that know anything about Orientals that nothing is gained by conciliation. There is no truth in their diplomacy. The most absurd fabrications and child-like excuses are given for nonfulfillment of even the most solemn obligations.

As we can gain but little positive knowledge of the state of affairs in the interior, or of the views of the different feudal princes, it is impossible to say how long the present state of affairs may last. Time is everything, however, as the longer what intercourse there is exists, the more accustomed the country will become to the new state of things. When once the equilibrium is established which has been disturbed, by the new channels opened for the products of the country, and their consequent high price compared with what they were before foreigners came, no doubt but much of the present difficulty will be done away with.

The people will find foreign intercourse profitable, and as the production of tea and silk, for which the country seems so peculiarly adapted, can be extended almost indefinitely, they will not easily give up such brilliant prospects of wealth and prosperity, as this heretofore unknown market for these commodities is sure to bring it in, if not interfered with by their own rulers. The edict for the expulsion of foreigners, was, as we stated in our last, recalled just in time to anticipate the action of the Home Governments on the subject. The motives for this kind of vacillation and absurd child-like diplomacy, it is hard to divine. The Government seems alike afraid of their own Princes and foreign nations. It appears to wish to conciliate both, and come in collision with neither. It appears, indeed, to be as ignorant of the plans and designs of their more powerful Daimeoes as of the English themselves. The Prince of Satsuma has been the bugbear ever since the murder of Mr. RICHARDSON, as the Prince of Mito was up till that time. The followers of both have been for a year most scrupulously kept out of the settlement, as if they were the mortal enemies of us all. We have doubted, and do still, if they ever were really our enemies; but if allowed to, would have no objections to trade with us from one of their ports at any time.

As Princes, we have no evidence of their hostility. SATSUMA has been from the first more eager than any of the others for all inventions and improvements from abroad. By making use of the Dutch who were at Nagasaki, close to his domain, he has become the most powerful Prince in the empire, having been the first to introduce foreign guns and military tactics into his country. He has bought more foreign vessels than any other Prince, and, in point of wealth and liberal-mindedness, is probably in advance of them all. The encounter of the party to which Mr. RICHARDSON belonged, with the train of one of his high officials, was an unfortunate circumstance. The attack on them, so barbarous and cold-blooded, did not indicate any especial hostility of the Prince of Satsuma toward foreigners, as all Japanese say, had it been a party of *their own people*, the result would have been the same. This is no justification, however, and calls for none the less decided and vigorous action on the part of the country to whom the victim belonged.

The result of the Battle at Cogashima, and the destruction of all of SATSUMA's vessels, you have had in full.

Though he claimed the victory, he does not, from present appearances, wish to go through the same again. Reports say that the officers who were in command in the forts of the Bence were surprised and mortified to see how little apparent damage they were able to inflict on the English fleet, while the town was being destroyed and their forts battered down by the enemy. They are evidently convinced that they cannot yet compete with a Western nation in warfare. The evidence of this is that an embassy has been sent by the Prince to the English Minister here to arrange terms of peace for the future.

After several interviews, matters were satisfactorily arranged, and the payment of the indemnity demand of £25,000 *promised* in a few days. As to the murderers of Mr. RICHARDSON, they said they would do all in their power to arrest and punish them. Japanese-like, though, nearly twice the time in which the money was to be forthcoming has elapsed, and it is still unpaid. The action of the Prince of Satsuma at first seemed to be independent of the Government at Yeddo, but since the completion of the negotiations it has either interfered with SATSUMA's embassadors, or else they have coalesced. By a voluntary act of the Government it became security for the payment of the money, and thus assumes further responsibility in the matter. The money not being paid, the English Minister addressed the Government on the subject. This is evidently just what they wanted, as they say in answer to his communication, "We will pay the money when you agree to evacuate Kanagawa and repair to Nagasaki and Hokodada, as we intimated a few weeks since it was our wish you should do." Thus we believe the matter stands, except that the English Minister has addressed a very sharp letter to the Government on the subject.

How far the Government has interposed with the payment of the money in order to accomplish some of its own ends, it is impossible to say. It is rumored that they say it will not do to pay it too promptly for fear of other demands being made. Be that as it may, we consider the fact of Satsuma's sending an embassy to Kanagawa, independent to all appearances of the Govenment, as foreshadowing a better state of things, as far as the Princes are concerned. We have been led by the Government to believe that SATSUMA was at the head of the conservative party—in opposition to foreign intercourse—and that it was in consequence of this opposition it was prevented from opening any more new ports. We think we see in this new revelation the true reason of the *conservatism* of the so-called hostile Princes. The Government now monopolizes all the revenues and benefits derived from foreign intercourse, whereas, the great Princes, who are almost independent—and some of whom are believed to be as powerful as the Government itself—are entirely excluded from them. The Spiritual Emperor is said to be conservative also, because he receives not his share of this new source of wealth and power, the Government pleading that the expenses incurred in buildings, officers, salaries for the collection of revenue, &c., consume the whole.

It seems, therefore, to resolve itself into a question of spoils, and looks much as if the Conservatives are trying, if they can't have a share, to prevent the Government from having any, and therefore insist on its sending us away. The Government therefore issues edicts to that effect, not believing or wishing that any notice will be taken of them by the treaty Powers, further than to protest it. Toward us they are equally false, in order to keep us from demanding any more open ports, which would, if insisted upon, bring them in collision with foreigners or their own princes, to the destruction of their present monopoly.

During the negotiations of SATSUMA's Embassadors with the English Ministers, they proposed to send to Europe thirty of their young men, to be educated in the useful arts, especially shipbuilding, cannon-making, &c. They expressed also a wish to buy a man-of-war, fully armed and equipped. This they were told they could do of any of the Western nations, provided peace was established, but intimated to them that, with the present state of things, it could not be done. England is not the only country which must object to men-of-war being furnished the Japanese Government at this time. The matter, we see, has called forth some discussion in our home papers. Much as we blame England for her connivance at the fitting out of vessels for the use of the Confederates, we feel Americans cannot consider this a parallel case, and wink at the fitting out of men-of-war for Japan as a bit of tit-for-tat. The Japanese make no distinction between Englishmen, Americans, or Frenchmen. They would not exclude the English more than any other from commercial intercourse. All foreigners are in the same category, as it is known by this time, doubtless, that the American flag has received quite as grave an insult as the English, and has quite as much cause for war with this country.

An alliance of all the Treaty Powers is called for in regard to the difficulties with Japan, and we hope our next mail will bring us news that this has been effected, in view of the various events that have transpired here during the last six months, bearing equally upon all nationalities.

Strange as it may appear, trade has suffered but little check for the last few months, and things go on about as usual. There has been, it is true, some falling off in the exportation of silk, for which various causes have been assigned, but no one seems to satisfy all opinions upon the subject. The cotton trade is, however, assuming a no inconsiderable magnitude. The supply continues to increase as prices go up, and several vessels are loading with it both for England direct and Hong Kong for reshipment. Price 58 cents per pound, in specie.

A curious state of things exist as regards our town and its surroundings. We are in a citadel, as it were, with the bay on one side, and a deep moat or canal on the other, making a complete island of the place. The only communication we have with the main land is by four bridges, each of which is guarded by two field-howitzers and quite a body of Japanese soldiers, besides strong gates with high palings, connecting them with the moat on either side. For miles pickets are thrown out on every road leading to the town.

In addition to this, the men-of-war in port furnish a patrol of thirty soldiers, who scour the country daily in every direction. While our rear is so well guarded, our front is by no means neglected. Twenty men-of-war lie in the harbor before the town, from which at a given signal thrice as many boats will pull to the shore to take off the citizens, or render aid where it may be required for the protection of life and property.

The more threatening and complicated affairs become with the Government, the more soldiers the Government throw in and around the town for our protection.

Anomalous as this state of things may appear, it is nevertheless true.

It is impossible to define our position. We don't know where we are ourselves. We are living in daily uncertainty as to how things will end; believing, however, that in the event of trouble, the two thousand men which can be landed in half an hour from the fleet would give us all the protection necessary.

I-SHI-YA.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—The Kings' County Bounty Committee are about removing their recruiting office to Montague-street. On Thursday, about thirty men were enlisted, making a total thus far of 1,900.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Life-Scenes Among the City Poor.

While so much is done for the soldier upon the battle-field, more attention is demanded to their families at home. All over our City are families living in cellars and garrets who are called daily to contend sharply with adversity, and many of them fall unknown and unhonored in the arms of death. Only a few weeks since a case came to light through the efforts of the Christian Alliance. In Eight-street, in a small back room of the fourth story of a tenement house, lived the widow of a soldier who fell in the battle of Fair Oaks. For over a year she slaved almost day and night on starvation prices, with her needle, to keep her children from want, and to maintain a degree of respectability. She was a German woman, with all the feelings and susceptibilities that characterize those who have seen better days. One of her children, the eldest, a beautiful little girl of eleven Summers, was seized with disease about the heart. For months she lingered, while the mother slaved on, battling with poverty and affliction, until her own system gave evidence of wasting energies and crushed hopes; at last the little sufferer terminated her earthly existence, amid the sobs and tears of the mother and the surviving little sisters. Hours rolled away, and no steps were taken to place the lifeless remains in its last resting-place. The mother was without means, without friends, and like Rachel of old, weeping and mourning, and would not be comforted because her child was not. Steps were at last taken for interment by the means provided by the City. This, however, was horrifying to the mother, and lacerating to her already wounded spirits. A coffin, some ten or twelve inches too short, rough and untrimmed on the inside, with paint so green on the outside as to cover the hands of those who brought it; and then to have the little form crammed in, nailed down and borne off by a colored man, and put on board the night boat and carried away, no one knows where, was more than that sensitive, broken-hearted mother could endure. If ever the tender sensibilities of humanity should be regarded, it is under such circumstances. It is a wonder the City does not perform this last act for the poor a little more in accordance with the dictates of humanity. The case mentioned was brought to the notice of the society above named; an undertaker was employed; the ladies aided in the little necessary arrangements, and after nearly two days the little one was placed in a neat trimmed coffin and brought to Hope Chapel in a hearse, where services were conducted by Rev. Mr. GOSS. The Sunday-school children were assembled, and the scene was very impressive. The remains were borne to the Lutheran Grave-yard, the family following in a carriage, and placed in a grave where lay a brother previously interred. The expenses of the funeral amounted to $23 50, but it greatly contributed to the comfort of a sorrowing, broken-hearted mother. The surviving children are now constant attendants of the Christian Alliance Sunday-school, and the mother of the church services. Thus was the last act of kindness shown to a soldier's child, while the family is now often made comfortable by attention and sympathy. This is only one instance of scenes that are constantly occurring among us—scenes hidden from the gaze of the world, but which wring the heart with bitterness of those who are exercised thereby.

Honors to the One Hundred and Second Regiment.

WHAT OUR LADIES DID WHEN THE CITY FAILED TO DO.

Yesterday afternoon the grand public reception to this regiment took place at the rooms of the Republican Committee, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street.

The room was beautifully decorated with flowers, flags and evergreens. At the south end was a raised platform, behind which the wall was ornamented with flags, and in the centre the portrait of President LINCOLN.

A few moments past 3, Lieut.-Col. AVERY, of the One Hundred and Second, who lost his leg at Cedar Mountain, came in on crutches, and was greeted with great applause and enthusiasm; he was conducted to his seat on the platform by Col. T. B. VAN BUREN, the first Colonel of the regiment.

About 3½ o'clock, the regiment, 200 strong, marched into the room and were seated around the tables, on which a most bounteous repast had been placed, and to which they done full justice.

Col. VAN BUREN introduced Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE, who was enthusiastically received, and who, in turn, introduced Mr. GEO. BANCROFT, the Chairman of the meeting, who met a hearty welcome. Mr. BANCROFT made a speech of some length, speaking of the glorious deeds the regiment had performed at Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Lookout Mountain, &c., &c.

Col. VAN BUREN, in response, made some very happy remarks, speaking in the highest terms of the regiment he had organized, commanded, and which bore his name, and thanking the ladies for the splendid reception given, and kindness shown them.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE made a short, but most excellent and impressive speech, stating the high appreciation in which the soldiers held the many favors and kindnesses bestowed upon them; that they did not feel at all discontented or dissatisfied, but, on the contrary, satisfied and happy. His speech was received with deafening applause.

Mrs. NEVINS, who, on many a field and in many a hospital, has enlivened the soldiers with her songs and words of cheerfulness, sang two songs, which were most cordially received.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Mr. CHOATE and others made appropriate speeches.

The toasts of "The President," "The President of the United States," "The Ladies of New-York," "JOHN C. FREMONT," "White Star Division," and others were received with great warmth.

Mrs. FREDERICK RACKEMANN, who in one day secured the assistance of other ladies, such as Mrs. E. BRIDGHAM, Mrs. HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Mrs. JOHN HOPPER, Mrs. H. W. BELLOWS, Mrs. D. D. FIELD; ELIZABETH L. SMITH, and HENRIETTA B. HAINES, and provided so really sumptuous and elegant an entertainment, deserve the thanks of all citizens and patriots, and proves beyond question that when the City Government and our male citizens forget their duty toward our brave defenders, the loyal ladies are ready, willing and capable of sustaining the honor of the City. All honor *to them!*

The Messrs. CHICKERING kindly furnished the piano for the occasion, which was sent while the dinner was being engaged and on a few moments' notice that it was needed.

The ladies, some two hundred in number, waited on their guests and thus rendered more appetising the substantials and delicacies provided for them. The hardy soldiers seemed fully to appreciate all the kindness and attention, and sought in their demeanor to gallantly reciprocate them. When the toast "The Ladies of New-York," was given, they sprang to their feet and accepted it with cheers stentorian and prolonged. The assemblage broke up at 5½ P. M., and can be chronicled as the most gratifying, encouraging, and the pleasantest that our veterans have formed part and parcel of.

A Gross Outrage on a Respectable Family.

ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.

The proceedings of a gross outrage, committed recently upon a very respectable family residing in the upper part of the City, were brought to light yesterday through the efforts of a member of the New-York Press. The affair occurred on the night of the 20th inst., and from that time until yesterday, it was carefully kept from the knowledge of the public. It appears from affidavits on file at the Jefferson Market Police Court that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the day above named, two young men, respectably attired, went to a dwelling in Irving-place, where they rang the door bell. An elderly lady in the house, who was sitting up with a sick child, went to the front window, and asked who was there. The reply given she did not understand. The fire bells were then ringing, and fire engines were running along the street. The lady again asked them what was wanted, and before she had received an answer, she asked them if her son's store was on fire. The reply was, "Yes, and we want both of your sons to come down quickly." The two sons were aroused and speedily left the house. The mother it seems accompanied them down stairs to the front door, and watched them till they were out of sight. Just as she was shutting the door, the two young men came up the front steps, and in a peremptory manner demanded admittance. The lady became frightened and fled to the upper part of the house, the men following her, all apparently much excited. The lady ran to the bedroom where her two daughters slept, and her pursuers rushed after her. Here a scene ensued which it would be impossible to credit, except for the fact that the particulars of it are set forth in the affidavits of several respectable witnesses. The daughters were siezed by the men, dragged from their beds, and treated in the most shameful manner. The cries and shrieks for help that were raised by the three ladies, speedily aroused the husband and father of the family, who was sleeping in an adjoining room. He ran to their assistance, and being a strong, powerful man, he soon overcame them by blows upon their heads and bodies. The disturbance inside had by this time attracted the attention of two patrolmen in the street, who burst open the door and came to the rescue of the outraged ladies. The offenders were taken into custody and conveyed to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Here they gave their names as CRAIG WADSWORTH and HOLLIS HOSTWELL. The former said he was the son of a well-known Major-General. They both appeared very penitent, and plead hard to be let off, but Capt. CAMERON ordered them to be locked up for the night. Before leaving the house where the outrage was committed, they made very humble apologies for what they had done, and excused themselves by saying that they were on a "spree." The next morning they were taken before Justice LEDWITH, and held to bail to await their trial.

The Naval Race and the Eutaw.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposed race (called a naval race because the Navy Department happens to own one of the boats) between the river steamer *Kin Kiang*, owned by a China merchant, and the *Eutaw*, a medium-sized ferry-boat, (called a "double-ender" for the sake of dignity,) owned by the Navy Department, which, along with some thirty others, was built because the department had purchased all the ferry-boats on sale in the country and no more could be got without building them for themselves, having been given up, Capt. FOX, as the papers say, has invited the Naval Committee to an excursion down the Potomac River in the *Eutaw*, by which he expects to impress those gentlemen with the belief that the *men-of-war* which constitute the navy proper are as fast as they should be. If it were true that the *Eutaw* was the fastest boat in the world, she could not average her speed with the sloop-of-war, and thereby improve them; so that it is of no consequence how fast she is. But, in order to show the Naval Committee, and the country, that the *Eutaw* is as stupid a production, in proportion, as the sloops-of-war are, I will state the following facts about her: She is a light draught, single deck boat, of less than a thousand tons, and yet she has more grate surface to consume coal than the great steamers on Long Island Sound, nearly twice her size—*City of New-York*, *City of Boston*, *Bay State* and *Empire State*; and has two blowers and blowing engines. Her boilers are better than theirs, and we know it to be so, because large patent fees are paid Mr. MARTIN for them, while their boilers are public property. She has a surface-condenser, and they have none. She has WITHERED's superheater, which the inventor claims has increased her speed two miles an hour; while neither *the other ferry boats* of her class, nor the Boston steamers have. With *two hundred square feet of grates* and blowers, she can burn easily *four tons of coal an hour*; the Bay State boats burn *more than* that on one hundred and sixty square feet. With these conditions she ought to be the fastest boat which ever floated. No such amount of *boiler power and coal consumption* exists in the country, in proportion to the size of the boat, by forty per cent.

Now compare her with the *Kin Kiang*. Capt. FOX certifies, in print, that she went, on her trial trips, sixteen knots, which is eighteen and seven-tenths of a mile per hour; and it is true that she did. She is a larger boat *in every dimension* than the *Eutaw*, and her tonnage is about 70 tons greater. She has less than 170 square feet of grates, and has no blowers, no superheater, no surface-condenser. Her engine and boilers are much cheaper to build, and weigh less. On her trial trip the second time, she had steam, with boilers foaming like a boiling molasses pot, so that double the usual quantity of cool water had to be constantly pumped into them to keep them supplied. She ran on an average more than eighteen miles an hour, *burning less than a ton of coal an hour.* And she did this simply by *using steam expansively*—cutting it off at about thirty inches on a twelve feet stroke engine.

If the *Eutaw* will burn *only so much coal* she won't go thirteen miles an hour; if by burning three or four times as much, she can go faster, it only proves that "main strength and stupidity" can be used instead of knowledge, if one is willing to pay the cost.

Meanwhile, why don't Capt. FOX take the committee on the *Ticonderoga*, now at Philadelphia, or the *Sacramento*, now at Boston, which are *naval steamers* proper? When he does that at sea, they *won't go nine knots an hour.* If he don't, this ferry-boat show is a mere juggle; for the ferry-boats are built on the usual plans, only in very bad proportions; whereas, the sloops-of-war are built on the new discovery, made exclusively for the use of this navy, that JAMES WATT and MARRIOTH were fools.

Yours truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Jan. 29, 1864, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, Jones, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Bill of Col. C. G. Colgate, for money paid Dodworth's Band for music furnished for the reception of Fifteenth New-York State Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By the same—

Bill of William Schilling, for artillery horses furnished at the funeral of General Corcoran.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Alderman Farley—

Petition of Thomas Brady, for remission of penalty for excess of Inspector's fees on the work of contract for sewer in Corlies-street; also, to be paid for extra work thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Masterson—

Remonstrance of Exempt Engine Company number Sixty, against using their house as a fuel depot.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Petition of the property-holders and residents in Thirty-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to have street paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Shannon—

Remonstrance of owners of property on Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, against flagging and setting curb and gutters therein at the present time.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Petition from W. R. Beebe, Henry Erben, Albert Matthews and others, to abate nuisance in Thirty-eighth-street between Seventh avenue and Broadway.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Ryers—

Whereas, The illegal and unjust assumption on the part of the Legislature of this State of the right to grant the use of the streets of this city to companies or corporations of private individuals for the purpose of laying rails and running cars therein, without the consent of its municipal authorities, who, by the terms of such grants from the State aforesaid, are deprived of all jurisdiction or control over the mode of constructing such railroads, is, as might have been anticipated, producing great dissatisfaction among our citizens, who, in consequence of the imperfect manner in which such rails are laid, and the total disregard of their rights to the free and unobstructed use of such streets, are subjected to annoyances and pecuniary losses in such a manner, and to such an extent as to call imperatively for some action on the part of this Common Council, with a view of removing such cause of complaint or of remedying the evils to which our citizens are now subjected; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of three members of each Board of the Common Council be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the matter contained in the foregoing preamble, and of devising some method of relieving our citizens from the losses and annoyances now suffered by them, consequent upon the imperfect manner of laying the rails of such railroad companies.

Which was adopted.

And the Chair subsequently appointed Aldermen Ryers, Ottiwell and Jones as such committee on the part of this Board.

By Alderman Shannon—

Whereas, John J. Ponsonby, honorary member of Hook and Ladder Company number Twelve, and formerly of the Ninth New-York State Militia, did at a fire in Chrystie street, near Rivington, which occurred on the night of the sixteenth of January, instant, nobly save the lives of a woman and her two children of tender years, at the imminent risk of his own, first rescuing the children and then returning through the midst of the flames to deliver the mother, displaying an example of heroic gallantry and unselfish humanity worthy of all admiration and imitation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Ponsonby, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was laid on the table.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the salary of the caulkers employed in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from the sum of two dollars per day as now paid to three dollars, the same to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That the owners of property on Ninth-avenue, between Sixty and Sixty-first streets, be permitted to flag the sidewalks in front of their lots, to the full width, at their own expense, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Kelly—

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Seventh to Fortieth streets, be renumbered, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the south side of Thirty-eighth street, between the Seventh-avenue and Broadway, be flagged the whole width where necessary, and that the work be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell—

Resolved that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to flag sidewalks, also to regulate and reset curb and gutter stones around Stuyvesant-square.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Ottiwell.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Twenty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Second, be flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By the same—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter stones on the south side of Twenty-fourth street, from Third-avenue to Second, be regulated and reset where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-seventh-street, from the Eighth to the Tenth avenue, opened according to law.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise and sell at public auction a lease of the ferry at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, in the City of New-York, across the North River to Weehawken, in the State of New-Jersey, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and return said lease to the Common Council for approval.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

By Alderman McMahon—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this board at its next meeting whether the piers and bulkheads belonging to the City can be leased in any other manner than that provided in the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, section forty-one.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen which for the purpose herein stated are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Ryers moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from the further consideration of the bill of A. T. Stewart & Co., for gloves, &c., furnished for the funeral of General Corcoran, amounting to one hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Also for a bill of Annin & Co., for flags furnished the Committee on Russian Reception, amounting to one hundred and five dollars.

Which was carried and the papers laid over.

Alderman Farley moved to discharge the Committee on Roads from further consideration of resolution permitting Margaret Donovan to keep a stand on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was adopted.

By Alderman McKnight—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given John W. Jackson, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and forty-seven Front-street, said permission to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property and the remaining half by the city.

Which was referred to Committees on Streets.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contracts for the rebuilding of Pier number Forty-six, North River; also, the widening of said pier, to be when completed sixty feet in width.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to flag, etcetera, One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report granting permission to property-owners to regulate in front of premises in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Roads presented a report to regulate and grade One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Harlem River.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Fiftieth-street, from a point between Eighth-avenue and Broadway to the sewer in Broadway.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to remit an assessment against Jonas Conkling and others for the construction of a sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report to grant Hook and Ladder Company number six a new location.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to remove the obstructions in Battery-place, from Broadway to West-street.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report concurring to regulate and grade West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Streets presented a report, concurring to set curb and gutter stones in West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Cooper Union.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in answer to a resolution of inquiry relative to the valuation of markets.

Which was received and ordered to be printed at length in the minutes.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, tranmitting a communication from the Fire-marshal, relative to the storing of fulminating powder, and so forth.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Ottiwell moved that when this Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Monday, the first day of February, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

An ordinance for the continuance of the amount heretofore granted to the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York serving in the armies of the Union.

Alderman Ryers moved to amend section eight, by filling the blank with the words, "seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three."

Which was carried.

The ordinance, as amended, was then adopted by ayes and nays, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—16.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the annexed bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

STATEMENT OF BILL.

E. Van Ranst, carriages furnished for funeral of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Baulch and William S. Lyons, for the sum of ten dollars each, for services rendered to the Committee on Russian Reception, and charge the same to amount of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of amending resolution granting Engine Company number Thirty-six a new steam fire engine.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, McCool, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Negative—Aldermen Jones, Farley—2.

Resolution to pay persons and laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department the Sum of two dollars per day wages; also, authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint a Janitor of the Fourth District Police Court, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable monthly.

Alderman Jones moved to amend, "That the amount of increase be taken from the appropriation of 1864."

Alderman Fox moved to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Alderman McKnight moved to further to amend by adding "and that the laborers in the City Inspector's Department."

Which was lost.

The question then recurring upon the motion of Alderman Jones,

The same was lost.

The question being then taken on the original resolution,

The same was adopted on a division:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Kelly, Masterson, Ottiwell—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the within named persons for the amounts set opposite their names, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the Anniversary of our National Independence, July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriations in the City Treasury.

Statement of Bills

New-York World, for advertising	$ 70
New-York Era, for advertising	39 40
New-York Copperhead, for advertising	10 70
New-York Sun, for advertising	38 62
Evening Post, for advertising	19 95
New-Yorker, for advertising	10 10
New-York Times, for advertising	20 40
New-York World, for advertising	56 25
New-Yorker Journal, for advertising	24 00
New-York Traveller, for advertising	10 70
New-York Atlas, for advertising	10 80
New-York Staats Zeitung, for advertising	23 20
A. H. Keech, printing	82 50
Frances Deges	200 00
George W. Roome	150 00
R. Heasley, ringing bell	2 40
Wm. B. Brown, ringing bell	2 25
S. Bradshaw, ringing bell	2 25
Joseph Titus, ringing bell	4 50
Charles G. Brady, ringing bell	2 25
Joseph Adams, ringing bell	3 00
D. Smith, ringing bell	2 25
James Davis, ringing bell	6 75
H. Hickox, ringing bell	2 25
J. E. Ayliffe, ringing bell	15 00
James Brown, ringing bell	5 00
William G. Wilson, ringing bell	2 25
R. M. Tubal, ringing bell	2 25
George Barritson, ringing bell	2 50
Alex. Samuells, ringing bell	2 25
David Hulse, ringing bell	2 25
Adam Morton, ringing bell	2 25
George Styles, ringing bell	136 55
E. W. Henry, music stands	162 00
Jesse S. Sickles, music stands	75 00
Hill's Brass Band, music	25 00
Louis H. Hiller, music	127 00
Megand's Band, music	29 00
Jacob Muller, music	130 00
Charles F. Heller, music	141 00
Schmuller's Band, music	100 00
Blunt's Band, music	193 00
A. H. Leonard, flags, &c.	23 00
J. N. Reynolds, carriages	80 00
George W. White, carriages	70 00
H. R. L. Conklin, carriages	
George H. Raymond, carriages	
P. S. Cornell, music	61 00
A. Ewing, ringing bell	7 50
James G. & I. Edge, fireworks	8,176 00

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Jones, The President, McMahon, Shannon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell—11.

Negative—Alderman Kelly—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that it stood adjourned until Monday next, February 1, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

AMERICAN POETRY.

Poems by Bryant, Longfellow and Halleck.

THIRTY POEMS. By WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. APPLETON & Co.

TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. TICKNOR & FIELDS.

YOUNG AMERICA. A poem by FITZ-GREENE HALLECK. *New-York Ledger*, Jan. 23, 1864.

It is something to record the visit to our book-table this season of the honored triumvirate of our elder bards, BRYANT, LONGFELLOW and HALLECK. They come after long silence of the Muse, during which the din of war may be presumed to have drowned their minstrelsy; and we may accept their arrival as an indication that the waters of the great deep are subsiding, and Peace again, with her arts and refinements, is to be welcomed in the land. Not that war is altogether unfriendly to the poet. On the contrary, it supplies him with themes worthy of his lyre; and by the deep earnestness which it infuses into the generation called to pass through its terrible ordeal, inspires him with powers adequate to their representation. MILTON sang sweetly in his "Allegro" and "Penseroso" before the Great Rebellion; his mind was roughened in the struggle, and he wrote no gentle verses then; but out of the fiery furnace of the civil war, when all was over, came the sublime "Paradise Lost." It is impossible for a man of sense and feeling to live in a time like the present without being stirred to nobler thought and resolution. We are every day brought into contact with stern realities; our sympathies are appealed to by the sufferings of those who are encountering the deadliest forms of malignity in our behalf; responsibility in thought and action on all sides weighs heavy upon us as the great future, conscious to our view, demands of us its righteous heritage. The most prosaic man at such a time should be something of a poet, and poets may be expected to tune their lyres to loftier measures.

We are not demanding any new manifestations of genius from the veteran bards whose names we have placed at the head of this article. It is enough if they maintain their old standing; they have proved their excellence, and may rest on their laurels; they have been earnest when others were trifling, and they will not, we may be sure, offend us now by any lack of sincerity. Mr. BRYANT, whose new volume is placed first on our list, certainly will not fail in that particular,—for truthfulness in thought, word and deed is his unfailing characteristic. None of our poets has shown a greater conscientiousness or fidelity to man or nature. The emotions which he describes might be sworn to before a court of philosophers; the trees and flowers which he paints and the birds which flit among them challenge the scrutiny of the naturalist. Hence it is that all which he writes is of value, being founded on careful observation and genuine experience. When he enters into the pure world of imagination, as he does in two fairy tales, as they may be called, in this volume, we may be sure even there to meet with a groundwork of reality. In one of these poems, a tale entitled "Sella," a maiden is seduced to the company of the naiads, and traverses with these ocean nymphs the vast abysmal depths, where the wonders she observes, we may be confident, are in accordance with the latest geological theories and deep sea soundings. So the other beautifully narrated story of "The Little People of the Snow," is but a fanciful way of expressing a real and not very uncommon incident—for the author knows well the truth that the imaginative to be effective, must be closely linked with the actual.

This sincerity of the poet is indicated in the purity and simplicity of his style. Compared with that of many of the versifiers of the day, it appears studiously plain and even bare. Where others would seek for ornament he appears anxious to avoid it, conscious that for great thoughts the simplest clothing is the best. Pursuing this course, his fame has outlived that of a score of glittering poetasters who for the day outshone him with the public. That he has been a popular poet in America for nearly half a century, during which time his writings have been in constant demand, is complimentary to the tastes of our people. We may, indeed, with satisfaction, accept him as the national poet of America.

The "Thirty Poems" of which his new volume is composed, and from which it takes its title, are varied in measure and subject, and afford specimens of the author's powers in the several departments which he long since made his own. Foremost among these are the poems descriptive of nature, taking some simple scene or incident of rural life, and associating it with the human feelings to which it ministers, or of which it is typical. The reader will remember various instances of this in the author's previous volumes in "The Fountain," "The Winds," and other poems. Here it is very happily illustrated in the poem, "The Planting of the Apple Tree," familiar to the public by its recent appearance in the *Atlantic Monthly*; in "A Rain Dream," "The Snow Shower," "The Night Journey of a River," and particularly in "The Song of the Sower," a truly American poem, honoring the wide extended labors of the husbandman, by linking them with the beauty and utility which reside in them, and flow from them, in a thousand channels of beneficence. The poem is full of imaginative sympathy, and abounds with lofty, heroic expression. Here is the beauty of natural scenery, which is sown in Autumn under the wintry clod, and appears in the effulgence of Spring:

"Fling wide the generous grain; we fling
O'er the dark mold the green of Spring.
For thick the emerald blades shall grow,
When first the March winds melt the snow,
And to the sleeping flowers, below,
The early blue birds sing.

Fling wide the grain; we give the fields
The ears that nod in Summer's gale,
The shining stems that Summer gilds,
The harvest that o'erflows the vale,
And swells, an amber sea, between
The full-leaved woods, its shores of green."

Listen to this stirring suggestion of a battle-field, for to that fierce contrast to his pursuits the sower is ministering:

"Fling wide the golden shower; we trust
The strength of armies to the dust,
This peaceful lea may happy yield,
Its harvest for the tented field.
Ha! feel ye not your fingers thrill,
As o'er them, in the yellow grains,
Glide the warm drops of blood that fill
For mortal strife, the warrior's veins;
Such as, on Solferino's day,
Slaked the brown sand and flowed away;—
Flowed till the herds, on Mincio's brink,
Snuffed the red stream and feared to drink;—
Blood that in deeper pools shall lie,
On the sad earth, as time grows gray,
When men by deadlier arts shall die,
And deeper darkness blot the sky
Above the thundering fray;
And realms, that hear the battle cry,
Shall sicken with dismay;
And chieftains to the war shall lead
Whole nations, with the tempest's speed,
To perish in a day;—
Till man, by love and mercy taught,
Shall rue the wreck his fury wrought,
And lay the sword away.
Oh strew with pausing, shuddering hand,
The seed upon the helpless land,
As if, at every step, ye cast
The pelting hail and riving blast."

Then we have in succession the vast tribes of the artisan and the manufacturer for whom the husbandman is unconsciously at work—a glimpse of the tempest-tossed mariner seeking food on the shore, of the lost wanderer escaping from the desert, of the charity nurtured poor of great cities, and holiest of all to man, longing for immortality,—

"The mystic loaf that crowns the board,
When, round the table of their Lord,
Within a thousand temples set,
In memory of the bitter death
Of him who taught at Nazareth,
His followers are met,
And thoughtful eyes with tears are wet,
As of the Holy One they think,
The glory of whose rising, yet
Makes bright the grave's mysterious brink."

In another of these poems, "An Invitation to the Country," there are two stanzas most felicitously expressed, worthy to be taken as a motto of the author's volumes in his interpretation of nature. They follow an animated picture of the writer's rural home in Spring time, addressed to his daughter:

"Yet these sweet sounds of the early season,
And these fair sights of its sunny days,
Are only sweet when we fondly listen,
And only fair when we fondly gaze.

There is no glory in star or blossom,
Till looked upon by a loving eye;
There is no fragrance in April breezes,
Till breathed with joy as they wander by."

This is one class of poems. Another is more purely personal, revealing the author's feelings in periods of trial or suffering, as in "The Cloud on the Way" and "The Life that Is," which seem to refer to the sickness and recovery of one dear to him as life. We can only refer to them here; the thoughtful reader will not pass them over, or fail to observe their passionate history. Then again, we have several of those national and patriotic lyrics which no one has written with more strength and delicacy, with more of conscious power, with less of vainglory. "Not Yet" and "Our Country's Call" are poems of the present war, well known to our readers. "Italy" fully deserves to be ranked with them—a noble lyric, instinct with life, which, on its appearance, was translated into the language of the country it celebrates, and doubtless has aided to foster the genius of Italian liberty.

There are other poems in this collection which we would not willingly pass over. Two we must mention, "The Ruins of Italica," a spirited translation from the Spanish of RIOJA, full of the eloquent melancholy of departed historic greatness, and an elaborate version of the entire fifth book of the *Odyssey*. The latter is in blank verse, and the writer tells us is an attempted improvement, in simplicity at least, upon the translation of COWPER, in which he says "almost every sentence is stiffened by some clumsy inversion, and stately phrases are used when simpler ones were at hand." A few lines of each version will illustrate this. In the opening of the book, it will be remembered, Minerva calls the attention of Jupiter to the detention of Ulysses by Calypso in her enchanted island. Sovereign Jove is aroused, and sends Mercury with a message for his release. Here is the messenger on his journey. First COWPER:

"He ended, nor the Argicide refused,
Messenger of the skies; his sandals fair,
Ambrosial, golden, to his feet he bound,
Which o'er the moist wave, rapid as the wind,
Bear him, and o'er the illimitable earth,
Then took his rod, with which, at will, all eyes
He closes soft, or opens them wide again.

So arm'd, forth flew the valiant Argicide.
Alighting on Pieria, down he stoop'd
To ocean, and the billows lightly skimm'd
In form a sea-mew, such as in the bays
Tremendous of the barren Deep her food
Seeking, dips oft in brine her ample wing."

And now BRYANT:

"He spake; the herald Argicide obeyed,
And hastily beneath his feet he bound
The fair, ambrosial, golden sandals, worn
To bear him over ocean like the wind,
And o'er the boundless land. His wand he took,
Wherewith he softly seals the eyes of men,
And opens them at will from sleep. With this
In hand, the mighty Argos-queller flew,
And lighting on Pieria, from the sky
Plunged downward to the deep, and skimmed its face
Like hovering sea-mew, that on the broad gulfs
Of the unfruitful ocean seeks her prey,
And often dips her pinions in the brine.
So Hermes flew along the waste of waves."

The American translator here certainly keeps his word; he gets rid of the inversions, and uses simpler language. The book, as a whole, in his version, runs very smoothly, and tempts us to wish that he would extend his labors further. If HOMER cannot be reproduced in his original spirit in this way, of which we may despair—for he is really untranslateable in any way—still a very pleasing poem might be added to our literature with a satisfactory addition to Mr. BRYANT'S reputation. There is a general stir in this direction among his brethren abroad. ALFRED TENNYSON has just published a choice specimen of the *Iliad*, also in blank verse, a celebrated passage of the eighth book, which may be studied in his version for the nicety and beauty of his picked phraseology and the portion of Homeric strength infused into it. Another, Mr. PHILIP STANHOPE WORSLEY, an Oxford scholar, has just given us a translation of the *Odyssey*, entire in the Spenserian stanza, and has been quite successful in this adaptation of a novel measure for the purpose. Take a single stanza of the passage already given:

"So spake he, nor did Hermes ought withhold.
He nimbly underneath his feet made fast
Par-shining sandals of ambrosial gold,
Wherewith the wide sea, with the flowing blast,
And land unmeasured he of old hath passed;
Then took the wand which can men's eyes subdue,
Whomso he listeth in long sleep to cast,
And sleeping wake to breathe and feel anew—
This holding in his hand the Slayer of Argus fled."

But all this may be very "pretty," as BENTLEY said of POPE'S version—"but not HOMER." There is no substitute in fact for the Greek hexameter in English, and the unfailing richness of the language itself is unapproachable. The best and rarest efforts of the best modern English authors, the most musical, eloquent passages of GRAY for instance, are in every line of HOMER; and the writer who attempts to convey an idea of him will find it necessary to exhaust the powers of our language. His style must be rich and strong, and simple, too, withal. Infinite labor and art are yet to be expended in the effort.

The volume of Mr. LONGFELLOW, "Tales of a Wayside Inn," preceded that of Mr BRYANT in its publication, and has been in the hands of too many readers to need prolonged notice now. We mention it simply to welcome the author in the company of his brothers in renown. His book has some of his great characteristics in unabated excellence. Varied in subject, it connects the nature of the New World with the pathetic romances and stirring Northern legends of the Old. The "Birds of Killingworth" is happy in conception and execution, and thoroughly American in its incidents. Everybody is familiar with "Paul Revere's Ride," and the episode of another, our own, revolutionary era—"The Cumberland." The tales of Southern Europe are quaint and picturesque, with a moral, supplying food for the heart as well as the fancy. And no reader should neglect the "Saga of King Olaf," which fills a large part of the book—the story of a race nurtured amidst the grandeur of nature—men of strong passions, fierce loves and quick resentments, walking hand in hand with destiny, familiar with magic and incantations, ruling as the winds and waves rule, despotically, with wild energy. There is life free from all puny conventionalisms—of stern resolves and reckless humors—a blast of bracing Northern air to our subdued civilization.

We come now to FITZ GREENE HALLECK whose new poem "Young America," appears in the columns of the New-York *Ledger*. It is justly paraded by Mr. BONNER, according to the fashion of his advertisements, with an air of triumph. Since EDWARD EVERETT first opened the door for this journal to the *crème de la crème* of our literary society, the editor has had no greater trophy. It is a poem of some three hundred lines, or rather a series of lyrics in varied measure, held together by a running comment in airy, rhymed iambics. The story, if such the thread of narrative may be called, is simple. "Young America,"

—"A boy whom fourteen years have seen,
Smiling, with them, on Spring's returning green,

lies asleep at dawn in "a summer home," a couch of roses by the wayside. The scenery of the morning is exquisitely painted:

"The sentry stars in heaven's blue above,
Sleep their sweet daybreak sleep, their watch withdrawn,
And lovely as a bride from dream of love,
Blushing and blooming, wakes the summer dawn;
Winds—woods—and waters of the brook and bay,
Wake at the fanning of the wings of day,
And birds and bells, in garden, tree and tower,
Bow to the bidding of the wakening hour,
And breathe, the hamlet's happy homes among,
Morn's fragrant music from their lips of Song."

Observe the breadth, the expanse of the landscape in the first line we have italicised, with the sense of motion in the second, wakening, hurrying into life the various objects in the third, to the resonant music of the close. It is an art this, a feeling of melody which TENNYSON alone, of living writers, practices in its perfection in England, and of which HALLECK is *facile princeps*, the greatest master in America.

The youth, that Sunday morning, was seen as he lay in his wayside bower, first by a clergyman returning with thoughts full of the gracious time from the service of his church. We listen with the congregation to

The intoning organ's incense-bearing breath,
That aids their hymning voices, and around
Moves in the might and majesty of sound—

hear the pages of the Holy Book, receive the solemn blessing, and accompany the pastor on his homeward way. The face of the youth arrests him with

The memorial beauty of his own lost boy,

and he is led to fancy him the companion of his home, brought up to the service of the altar, and succeeding him in imparting the hope of mercy to a fallen race, when this reverie is suddenly, sharply invaded by a burst of martial music:

Hark! a bugle's echo comes,
Hark! a fife is singing,
Hark! the roll of far-off drums
Through the air is ringing!

It is Captain Sword, with whom we are all now so familiar, who is on his way with his gallant troop; and never was warrior introduced on the scene with a happier flourish, as the old stage directions phrase it.

Nearer the bugle's echo comes,
Nearer the fife is singing,
Near and more near the roll of drums
Through the air is ringing.

War! it is thy music proud,
Wakening the brave-hearted,
Memories—hopes—a glorious crowd,
At its call have started.

Memories of our sires of old,
Who, oppression-driven,
High their rainbow flag unrolled
To the sun and sky of heaven.

Memories of the true and brave,
Who, at Honor's bidding,
Stept, their Country's life to save,
To war as to their wedding.

Memories of many a battle plain,
Where, their life-blood flowing,
Made green the grass, and gold the grain,
Above their grave-mounds growing.

Hopes—that the children of their prayers,
With them in valor vieing,
May do as noble deeds as theirs,
In living and in dying;

And make, for children yet to come,
The land of their bequeathing,
The imperial and the peerless home
Of happiest beings breathing.

For this the warrior-path we tread,
The battle-path of duty,
And change, for field and forest bed,
Our bowers of love and beauty.

Music! bid thy minstrels play
No tunes of grief or sorrow,
Let them cheer the living brave to-day,
They may wail the dead to-morrow.

A thousand thanks to you, bard of our younger days, for that noble soul-inspiring lyric. If years have passed over you, as erst over delightful "Fanny," and some others of us, we may say with thy favorite poet, "E'en in thy ashes live thy wonted fires." The author of "Marco Bozzaris" is verily living to-day—as a score of younger bards who were gaily advancing with their little fifes and tambourines up his Parnassus hear in this lyric and turn away silenced and abashed,

But we are delaying the reader from the warrior and his company. The description of the hero is precise and specific, yet it is sufficiently general too, and being labeled with no name, you may inscribe it with your favorite field officer. We will not quarrel with the choice if the honored favorite will but act up to the poet in the next campaign.

"Such were the words, unvoiced by lip or tongue,
The thought-enwoven themes, the mental song
Of One, high placed, beside the slumberer's bower,
In the stern, silent chieftainship of power,
A War-king, seated on his saddle throne,
A listener to no counsels but his own,
The soldier leader of a soldier band,
Whose prescient skill, quick eye, and brief command,
Have won for him, on many a field of fame,
The immortality of a victor's name.
His troops, in thousands, now are marching by,
Heart-homage seen in each saluting eye,
And sword, and lance, and banner, bowing down
In tributary grace, before his bright renown.
And on, and on, as rank on rank appears,
Come, fast and loud, the thrice-repeated cheers
From voices of brave men whose life-long cry
Has been with him to live, for him to die.
Their plumes and pennons dancing in the breeze,
With leaves and flowers of overarching trees,
Timing their steps to tunes of flute and fife,
And trump and drum, the joy of soldier life,
While o'er them wave, proud banner of the free!
Thy sky-born stars and glorious colors three,
All beauteous in each interwoven hue
Of Summer's rainbow, spanning earth and sea,
The rose's red and white, the violet's heavenly blue,
Emblems of valor, purity and truth,
Long may they charm the air in ever-smiling youth."

How gallantly and lovingly the old flag, now in the beauty of the poet's verse, floats to the breeze. This soldier is so inspiring in all he says and does, that we cannot part with him without listening, as

"Beside the slumberer's couch of leaves,
His parting web of thought the warrior chieftain weaves.

How sweetly the Boy in the beauty is sleeping
Of Life's sunny morning of hope and of youth,
May his guardian angels, their watch o'er him keeping,
Keep his evening and noon in the pathways of truth.

An me! what delight it would give me to wake him,
And lead him wherever my life banners wave,
O'er the pathways of glory and honor to take him.
And teach him the lore of the bold and the brave;

And when the war-clouds and their fierce storm of water,
O'er the land that we love their outpourings shall cease,
Bid him bear to her ark, from her last field of slaughter,
Upon victory's wings, the green olive of Peace;

And when the death-note of my bugle has sounded,
And memorial tears are embalming my name,
By young hearts like his may the grave be surrounded,
Where I sleep my last sleep in the sunbeams of fame."

HALLECK should be called upon by the nation to write lyrics for the army, as DIBDIN'S songs are printed in England by the Admiralty for the navy. He has no transcendental squeamishness on the subject. With WORDSWORTH he believes in carnage as the servant of Heaven in a noble cause. The warrior sits enthroned in his verse in the place of honor, the embodiment of a spirit of self-sacrifice rare in modern civilization, No one ever heard of HALLECK as a member of the Peace Society, or with his mind put to sleep with any of the shallow *isms* of the times—a healthy, objective man in his feelings, who takes the world as he finds it, preferring human character in its strength; capable of trifling with a sentiment in the boudoir because there is a reality at the bottom of that; but more at home with BURNS in the field, COOPER in the forest, and the aboriginal RED JACKET himself. Apropos to this warrior-poetry, we remember meeting the author one day in Broadway, in those melancholy closing months of the late unhappy Administration. The poet presciently scented the approaching battles. "The soldiers are coming," said he, "and thank Heaven we shall be ruled by gentlemen!"

We are not through with "Young America" yet. HALLECK is not the man to introduce to us a clergyman and a hero without a word of the ladies. And here they come, heralded by a dancing measure worthy of love and beauty:

"Merrily bounds the morning bark
Along the Summer sea,
Merrily mounts the morning lark
The topmost twig on tree;
Merrily smiles the morning rose
The morning sun to see,
And merrily, merrily greets the rose
The honey-seeking bee.

But merrier, merrier far are these,
Who bring, on the wings of the morning breeze,
A music sweeter than her own,
A happy group of loves and graces,
Graceful forms and lovely faces,
All in gay delight outflown.
Outflown from their school-room cages,
School-room rules, and school-room pages,
Lovely in their teens and tresses,
Summer smiles, and summer dresses,
Joyous in their dance and song,
With sweet sisterly caresses,
Arm in arm they speed along;
(Now pursuing, now retreating,
Now in circling troops they meet,
To brisk notes in cadence beating,
Glance their many twinkling feet.
Slow melting strains their Queen's approach declare,
Where'er she turns the Graces homage pay,
With arms sublime, that float upon the air,)
She comes—the gentle Lady of my Lay,
Well pleased that, for her welcome to prepare,
I borrow music from the muse of GRAY."

Can anything be more exquisite or likelier to endear the poet to the tens of thousands of such budding groups which daily gladden the rural scenery of America? It was a perilous thing to quote the "Progress of Poesy" in such an effort; but the setting is worthy of the gem, and HALLECK'S verse may wear with impunity the "purple patch" of GRAY.

As for the rest, the schoolmistress, of course, falls in love with the youth, whom she wakes with a kiss. The provoking boy hardly sighs at a glimpse of her departing footsteps; *blasé* at fourteen, he throws a lyric, *a la Croaker*, of his callow days to the reader, and for a farewell announces his intention

——to settle down in life
By wooing, winning, wedding A RICH WIFE.

Most lame and impotent conclusion to this finely touched poem. We can appreciate the author's difficulty, after getting the young sleeping hero so magnificently on the stage, to get him creditably off again. But that was his lookout. He introduced him, and is responsible for his exit. It is an old affectation of HALLECK this "art of sinking," as the Scriblerus Club called it, originating, possibly, in his desire to escape the semblance of sentimentality, somewhat redeemed by the felicity of his verse and its occasional humor, but a doubtful aid to his genius.

In the present case the poet has lost a golden opportunity of building a truly heroic poem, and has dragged down one of the finest of modern lyrics at the end to the level of that questionable form of composition, a humorous (?) college anniversary "Poem." We cannot help comparing this conclusion with the simple, exquisite, early sketch by HAWTHORNE, entitled "David Swan," who is also a youth asleep by the roadside in a "grassy lair," where various personages brush against him, with different designs of good or evil for his fortunes, illustrating the events which may nearly happen to a man without his being conscious of them. The whole is a sweet idyllic picture, with a moral which has clung to our recollection since we read the sketch, on its first appearance, more than a quarter of a century ago. Neither shall we forget the alliterations and other tuneful sounds of HALLECK'S "Young America." It will pass as a matter of course into the school-books; be declaimed by the popular reciters; and we may confidently call for a choice edition of it, illustrated by the pencil of DARLEY.

The Magazines for February.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS,) wears rather a graver aspect than usual. Fiction is represented by two articles only, "A Half Life and Half a Life," by Miss E. H. APPLETON; a New-England sketch, unfolding psychologically the blossoming of a girl's mind and heart, under the influence of affection; and No. 2 of Mrs. SHOWS'S graphic "Home and House Papers." Of a more serious cast are "Genius," by BROWNLEE BROWN, the opening paper; and "The Relation of Art to Nature," a valuable contribution to the Philosophy of Art, illustrating the proper connection of painting and sculpture with actual nature and the ideal, by a survey of their progress from the days of the Greeks to the great masters of early Christian art. The author is J. ELIOT CABOT, who will complete the subject in another article. "The Convulsionists of St. Medard" is a careful paper on a very disagreeable incident in the Jansenist controversy in France. It is treated by R. DALE OWEN in relation to the general question of the power of mind over the body. "Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey" adds little or nothing to the usual tourist's record. "Bryant" is a critical estimate, executed with taste and judgment, of the poet, by GEORGE S. HILLARD. The articles bearing on present events are "Northern Invasions," by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, and a stirring Lyric by Dr. HOLMES, "The Last Charge," arousing all to the necessity of a grand and final effort "for country, for freedom, for honor, for life," that shall settle the reeling giant of rebellion with "one blow in his forehead." The other poetry of the number is contributed by ALICE CAREY, Mrs. AKERS and J. T. TROWBRIDGE, and does not call for any particular remark. The Reviews and Literary Notices are full and discriminating.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine* opens with a spirited biography of SIMON KENTON, "The Second Great Adventurer of The West," a companion of DANIEL BOONE, and, like him, one of the pioneers of Kentucky, who survived the chances of border warfare and died in his bed in 1836. "Monomoy" is a pleasant illustrated paper in a locality in the Cape Cod region, partaking of all the characteristic features of that district. "Renan and his Book" discusses the famous French *savant*, and the work that has made him so notorious, in a sufficiently candid spirit. It is to be hoped that the accompanying portrait does *not* do him justice, as the face, though massive and suggestive of power, is anything but an attractive one. The *Cornhill Magazine* is laid under contribution for two articles, "A Historical Mystery," and "On the Stage;" a brief sketch of the dramatic faculty by Mrs. KEMBLE BUTLER; and Mr. TROLLOPE'S "Small House at Allington" is continued, from the same source. "The Siege of Louisburg" and "Four Days at Gettysburgh," relate to two of the most important military achievements of the past and present centuries—the latter being the narrative of a worker dispatched to the field to alleviate the condition of the survivors of the fight. One of J. NOEL PATON'S spirited illustrations to AYTOUN'S ballad, "Edinburgh After Flodden," accompanies that poem, and is a specimen of Messrs. BLACKWOODS' edition of the "Cavalier Lays." Fiction is well-sustained by "Mehitable Rogers' Cranberry Swamp," "Picked up," "John Heathburn's Title" and "Our Bridget," and the Editor's "Drawer" and "Table" present their usual variety.

—*The United States Service Magazine*. New-York: CHARLES B. RICHARDSON. Though dating from January, the first number of this latest claimant for public favor may be mentioned here, as the natural delay at the commencement of a new undertaking, has retarded its appearance until now. It is one of the publications growing out of the exigences of the times. Whatever may be the future of the war—whether long or short its duration—the army and naval interests must continue for a lengthened period to be important ones, attracting to themselves much of the rising talent, the enterprise and love of adventure that characterizes the flower of our young men. The sure way to raise the standard of intelligence among them, and to ennoble the profession they have adopted, is to afford an ample supply of the best military literature, and in this view *The United States Service Magazine* has a mission to perform of incalculable moment. Though neglected, and its very existence overlooked in times of peace, the literature of the military sciences is a rich and fascinating one. We have known instances of young men of the highest intelligence who, adopting the profession from a sudden impulse, and fearing on reflection that it offered no scope for the exercise of the intellectual faculties, but was a matter of mere pipe-clay routine, have been astonished and delighted at the vast and various fields of inquiry which gradually opened to them with increasing knowledge of its extent. The editor, Prof. HENRY COPPEE, of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the many who have exchanged the gown for the sword, and also of the few who have attained to equal eminence in both professions. His first number is sufficiently good to establish the reputation of the magazine on a firm basis. Among the contributors are Admiral DAVIS, U. S. N.; Gen. J. G. BARNARD and Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, U. S. A.; Capt. R. C. BUTTON, Adjutant of West Point Military Academy, &c. The plan of the work includes the discussion of the entire range of war topics, both practical and theoretical, and also the preservation of official intelligence connected with both services. Among the articles that compose the present number, there is scarcely one unworthy of special regard, coming, as they do, from sources that are entitled by position and knowledge to speak authoritatively on the subject matter in hand. We may particularize of the professional articles, "The Use of Iron in Fortifications," by Gen. BARNARD; "Modern War and its Theory and Practice," *from* the German of Col. RUSTOW; "Greek Fire and other Inflammables," a paper that throws doubt on the success of the new instruments of warfare, and asserts that "five out of every six of the shells loaded with this preparation either burst in the gun or right in front of it, and that there is matter of doubt whether a single shell thus charged ever reached the City of Charleston;" "A Few Words about Artillery," and the future prospects of that arm; "Chattanooga," illustrated with an excellent military map. Chief among the articles more attractive to the general reader is a charming paper by CHARLES G. LELAND, on "War Songs and their Influence on History." Taste and learning are well displayed in this examination of the military muse of history, from the Crusades to the French Revolution, and many of the translations are thrown off in the happiest vein. No magazine in the country appeals more powerfully for general support than the *United Service*, or appears with greater claims to deserve it. The publisher has done his part most satisfactorily. Its general style of "getting up" surpasses that of most periodicals.

—The *Continental Monthly*, (New-York, JOHN F. TROW,) has several articles of permanent value. "Thomas Jefferson, as Seen by the Light of 1863," by J. SHELDON, is a searching and vigorous dissection of the man to whose influence, in the writer's opinion, our present difficulties may be lineally traced. "The Treasury Report and Mr. Secretary CHASE," by Hon. F. P. STANTON, gives due praise to the most successful of our public officers. "Petroleum," by Rev. S. M. EDES, is the best general account of that remarkable natural product and the methods of obtaining it that has appeared. "Nos Amis les Cosaques" satirizes heartily the recent Russian fraternization from the point of view of a European Liberal. "Buckle, Draper, and the Science of History," by one of the editors, EDWARD B. FERRELAND, continues the exposition of a new theory of human progress. "The English Press," is poorly compiled, from obvious sources, and is not free from errors.

Union Lincoln Association of the State of New-York.

The regular weekly meeting of this Association was held again on Thursday night, at Hope Chapel, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER being in the Chair, with Mr. SAM. J. GLASSET and ALFRED GOODELL as Secretaries.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting by Mr. GLASSET, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER addressed those assembled to the effect that the present organization was created for the purpose of presenting ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the suffrages of the people of the United States for a second term in the Presidential chair. As far as his experience went, he found but one sentiment pervading this community in regard to the great object of this powerful nation. He presented a man to them, who, through a series of years of unexampled difficulty, has proved himself equal to the heavy task imposed upon him. The organization was bound to no principles not previously urged, acted from no motives of self-interest, but selected this noble citizen as its standard-bearer, simply for the honor and welfare of the country. They were there as free and independent citizens, resolved upon their course, and determined on success. Others might give them the cognomen of men who wished to serve themselves before their country. We would only say to such, that if they come up to the standard to which this organization came, they would be welcomed in their work, and not cast aside for any small and contemptible motive. There were many men of distinction in this City, several of whom were expected on the present occasion, who desired to unite in urging the candidate of the organization as the preserver of our destiny and the maintainer of our proud position among the nations of the earth.

The speaker felt grateful for the honor of being made President of the Association, and urged that it met to make no inroads upon any measure calculated to advance the interests of the country and the honor of its glorious head.

Mr. GLASSET stated that he had received communications from two organizations similar to the present, in King's County, asking for instructions to guide them in their action. A committee was appointed to confer with them.

Col. HAWKINS in rising was greeted with cheers, for which he returned thanks, and read resolutions that a committee be appointed to correspond with brother organizations in the different States, and that all Senators in Congress be declared honorary members of this organization. The Committee nominated for the above purpose, consisted of Moses Taylor, Moses H. Grinnell, A. W. Spies, J. P. Giraud Foster, Rush C. Hawkins, Chas. G. Judson, Henry M. Taber, Geo. L. Balman, John Steward, P. H. Vandervoort, Thomas B. Stillman, Mason Thomson, Robert S. Hone, S. S. Wyckoff, Dennins Duer, Russell Sturgis, Edward Larned, Edward Mintura, Geo. W. Blunt, R. S. Taylor, and E. E. Morgan.

Mr. SAMUEL J. FLATALING signified his desire to be counted as a member of the association, and indulged in sundry political reminiscences of by-gone years.

Col. HAWKINS said that the organization had no small task before it. Much was to be done. It started without seeking office. It did not espouse ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but the principles he advocated.

Mr. D. E. GARRITT and Judge JOHN QUACKENBOS then spoke, after which Mr. DRAPER added a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next.

Communication from the Fire Marshal Relative to Powder, &c.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The following important communication was yesterday received by the MAYOR from the Fire Marshal of this City. It has been called forth by reason of the late disastrous explosion in Malden-lane:

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Jan 29, 1864.

To His Honor the Mayor:

DEAR SIR: The recent explosion at No. 65 Malden-lane and the melancholy loss of life therefrom, convinces me that the storage of any quantity of fulminating powder in paper packages should not be permitted. The facts have shown that it not only jeopardizes the lives of the clerks, but in the event of an accidental fire in a store where such powerful explosive powder is kept, the lives of our brave firemen who enter buildings in the discharge of their duty are, in fact, brought into a magazine of almost certain death.

I am of the belief that many importers of toys and fancy articles in this City have more or less of this explosive compound on their premises. I would, therefore, suggest that immediate steps be taken to cause the same to be removed, and that your Honor appoint some competent person to visit the different stores and ascertain of the owners if any of the article alluded to is kept by them, and if any is found that the merchant be requested to remove the same to the arsenal for safe-keeping. I would further suggest that your Honor recommend to the Common Council the immediate passage of an ordinance restricting the keeping of more than a sample of this article. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. E. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

In compliance with the above request of the Fire-marshal, the Mayor has appointed several officers to visit all stores in the lower part of the City where the article in question is kept, with the view of ascertaining to what extent it is stored.

The Double Propeller.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of last Sunday I was much surprised to find a communication signed W, advocating the use of the double-propeller or "twin-screw" for our naval vessels. The idea of using two propellers has long since been exploded in practice, as can readily be ascertained by application to any of our best constructing engineers. While I willingly admit the advantage of manœuvering a vessel having twin screws over a single wheel, the inferior rate of speed attained by their use makes the selection to them one of vital importance. As an evidence that this defect does exist, I will cite a case that occurred during my experience (when like W. I was an advocate for the "twin screws.") Some ten years since a boat was built for carrying freight between Albany and Philadelphia, and in order to get speed with a light draft, the "twin screws" were adopted. The whole thing resulted in a failure, and her machinery was taken out, and the boat used for a freight barge for a couple of years, when she was again converted into a propeller, with a single engine of about one-half the power of her two independent engines, and, with one of her "twin screws," her speed was increased over 25 per cent. This single engine had been in use several years previous to its being used in the vessel I speak of, and was built at the same works and under the same superintendence as the "twin" engines, so that no advantage could be claimed for it on account of superior workmanship or design. This is a case in actual practice, and I think it better than all the theorising of "one-idea" men. Our Navy Department is already responsible for "monstrosities" enough, and I sincerely trust they will not add to the list by building any steamers having "twin screws."

Respectfully yours, ENGINEER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Makeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great Arabian Giant—French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Camilla's Husband—The Tyrolean Whistler—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Troub-al-Cazar—Le Coeur et L'Argent.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

COOPER UNION—Dr. Colton's Exhibition, at 3 P.M.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Kiss in the Dark—Good for Nothing—Day Too Late.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received late last evening brings advices from Knoxville down to the 22d. At that time our forces were reported to be retiring to the defences of the city, and the prospect of the inauguration of a second siege was imminent. Longstreet has a strongly fortified position at Bull's Gap, from which he can throw forces into the Tennessee valley, against Knoxville, with great facility.

The news from East Tennessee is by mail to the 20th, and is not so late as that by telegraph published yesterday. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Knoxville on the 20th, gives the details of Longstreet's advance up to that date. The first conflict took place at Danbridge, forty miles northeast of Knoxville, where our cavalry, under Gen. Sturgis, drove in the enemy's pickets. But learning that the enemy were in full force beyond Danbridge, our troops fell back. On Sunday morning following, the enemy with one brigade of cavalry and two divisions of infantry, made a desperate attack. Gen. Sturgis finally ordered a cavalry charge, which resulted favorably. Our loss was about 150. Subsequently Gen. Sturgis fell back to Knoxville, and the same evening crossed the Holston River with the intention of intercepting the rebels at Sevierville. Gen. Granger's troops were moving to the scene of operations on the 20th. Considerable excitement prevailed at Knoxville, but Gen. Foster was fully confident of his ability to hold the place. Gen. Longstreet had been heavily reinforced. Some of the prisoners taken were fresh from Richmond.

An order has been recently issued by Gen. Burnside, from the headquarters of the Ninth Army Corps, at Harrisburgh, requiring all the men belonging to Pennsylvania regiments serving in that corps to report for duty to Capt. John A. Morris, in charge of the recruiting service at that post.

The steamer *Eutah*, in a trial trip down the Potomac and back, on Thursday, with the tide in her favor one way, ran the distance of forty-five miles and back in five hours. She averaged sixteen and five-eighths miles per hour.

FROM EUROPE.

Three days later news from Europe reached this port yesterday, brought by the steamship *Australasian*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th inst. The circumstances attending the fitting out and departure from Sheerness of the rebel privateer *Rappahannock* had been the subject of official inquiry on the part of the British Government, and the result was the apprehension of Commodore Rumble, one of the principal officers of the dock-yard, on a charge of gross neglect of duty, coupled with an unwarrantable violation of the neutrality laws. The accused gave heavy bail to answer. The case of the *Pampero*, a vessel built on the Clyde, and suspected to be for the rebel service, has gone into the Court of Sessions as an Exchequer cause. The notorious steamer *Sumter* was sold at auction in Liverpool for £4,500. At the same sale the *Great Eastern* was put up and bid in by her owners for £130,000. Three Liverpool ship chandlers were summoned to appear in the Police Court on the 15th inst., to answer a charge of enlisting men for the Confederate service. Only one of the defendants came forward, and he was held in his own recognizance for $300 and two sureties of $250 each for trial. In the Schleswig-Holstein affair Austria and Prussia had decided upon the important step of the military occupation of Schleswig, in opposition to the Federal Diet. The British Minister at Dresden had addressed a warning note to the Saxon Government against the invasion of Holstein, which Saxony complains of as being offensive. One of the latest rumors was, that hostilities had actually commenced between the Danish and Federal troops, but it lacked confirmation and not much importance was attached thereto. The discussions in the French Legislature on the elections were of great interest. A Madrid dispatch of Jan. 16, says that in consequence of the vote of the Senate on the bill for constitutional reform, the Spanish Ministry has tendered its resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen. A Warsaw dispatch of Jan. 16, says that the official *Dzremuk* published an address from twelve of the minor and middle towns, showing that the insurrection in Poland is, in a great measure, suppressed, and expressing a wish for the reestablishment of legal order.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of the appointment of a joint special committee to report some measure to obviate the present difficulties to general travel, consequent upon the manner in which street railroad tracks are now laid. The Corporation Counsel was requested to give his opinion whether the piers and bulkheads can be leased in any other manner than is provided by section 41 of the Charter, [which is by auction.] The Mayor transmitted to the board the report of the "Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," (Cooper Institute,) for 1863. The receipts, including a balance of $177 32 from 1862, amounted to $30,375 98, the principal items being $23,156 75 derived from rents, and a donation of $6,000 from Peter Cooper, and a donation of $500 from the late Robt. C. Goodhue. The expenditures amounted to $26,235 06, of which the two largest items were $3,450 42 for free night classes, and $3,305 41 for the Female Art School. The balance at the close of the year was $4,140 92, from which is deducted $2,432 71 for amounts due, and $1,500 for unexpended appropriations, leaving $208 22 as the available balance in the treasury. A new $500,000 relief ordinance was adopted. In answer to a resolution of inquiry the Comptroller sent in a communication containing interesting facts of the valuation and cost of sustaining Washington and West Washington, Fulton, Franklin, and Jefferson markets. The income from these markets last year was $162,194 49, or $24,118 28 more than in 1862; the total expense for their support, including salaries and repairs, was $28,290 18, which leaves a net revenue of $134,303 71, or about 12 per cent. on the valuation of the property, which is $1,155,000. The Mayor transmitted a communication from Fire Marshal Baker, calling attention to the recent explosion in Maiden Lane, and asking for the adoption of more stringent regulations for the storage of gunpowder. Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

We have received the report of L. L. Doty, Esq., Chief of the State Bureau of Military Statistics. It is a concise and interesting document, full of facts concerning the efforts which the State of New-York has made to aid the Government in suppressing the rebellion. The State furnished 292,982 men between April 15, 1861, and Dec. 31, 1863. Of this number 230,442 were mustered for three years; 30,131 for two years; 2,516 for nine months; 29,893 for three months. Reduced to a common term, the State has furnished the equivalent of 253,649 three-years' men. The amount of bounties appropriated from the outbreak of the war to Jan. 1, 1864, is: By Boards of Supervisors, exclusive of action by towns, $14,363,863 91; by Common Councils, $6,710,948 95; by the Legislature, $13,562,497. The total amount paid to same date is $23,727,523 58. The returns by towns are too incomplete to be presented at present.

The Nashville *Union* says: "The telegraph, a few days since, informed us that 150 deserters from Joe Johnston's army arrived in Chattanooga in one day, and that squads are arriving continually. Of the truth of this there can be no question. One of the editors of this paper spent several months in the front during the Fall and early part of the Winter, and while there saw as many as 83 arrive and report at headquarters in a single 24 hours. The Kentuckians have almost entirely abandoned the army, and there is not enough left of the old division to make a respectable regiment."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "An officer who has just arrived here from the front, reports that 400 rebel deserters came into our lines at Knoxville a few days since."

The Nashville *Union* says that President Lincoln has sent to Gov. Johnson a large number of copies of the oath of amnesty, bound in a volume for preservation, together with the necessary certificate to be issued after it has been taken by the voter. These have been received by the Governor, and of course the work of administering the oath will be begun immediately.

A dispatch from Louisville last evening, announces the probable election of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, to the United States Senate, to succeed Powell, Democrat.

The trial of Charles Noyes, one of the parties implicated in the robbery of the United States Express Company of $60,000, last August, has just ended at St. Louis. The evidence was clear and conclusive against him, and the jury, after an absence of only twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term of ten years.

Breadstuffs were depressed and much cheaper yesterday. Groceries, Cotton and Whisky were quiet. Provisions were in fair demand, and held with more firmness. A good inquiry prevailed for Copper, Lead, Tin, Hops, Chemicals and Manilla Hemp, at buoyant prices. Freights were less active. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The price of Gold and rates of Exchange on London were a fraction lower yesterday. Money is easier supply to the Brokers. Government Stocks firm and in demand, and the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange buoyant in temper and upward in prices.

Longstreet Before Knoxville—Military Prospects in East Tennessee.

The news to-day from East Tennessee brings swifter confirmation than we could wish of the interpretation put by us yesterday upon the rebel movements in that region. There now remains no room to doubt that the rebels are in the act of executing a determined movement for the capture of Knoxville and the repossession of East Tennessee. An encounter of some magnitude is reported to have taken place on the 15th between two heavy bodies of the two armies at Danbridge, forty miles East of Knoxville. On the Union side was the whole cavalry corps under Gen. Sturgis, with a portion of the infantry under Gen. Parke; and on the side of the rebels were the divisions of Hood and Bushrod Johnson, with Hampton's cavalry. The fight is reported to have gone adversely to us, causing a loss of a hundred and fifty men, till a cavalry charge turned the fortunes of the day, and enabled our forces to fall back to Knoxville. On the 19th, the cavalry force, with the corps of Gen. Gordon Granger, moved out to intercept Longstreet as far as possible from Knoxville, and a battle was momentarily expected at a point which the telegraph calls *Lewisville*, but which we take to be *Sevierville*, twenty-five or thirty miles from Knoxville.

We trust there are troops enough at Knoxville to repel the present assault of Longstreet as successfully as his former attempt was baffled and brought to nought by Gen. Burnside. But the relative strength of the two forces, has, we fear, been seriously changed to our damage since then. Longstreet has been heavily reinforced both from the army of Joe Johnston and from the army of Lee, and he must now have a force of near fifty thousand men, while our own army has not, so far as we are aware, been materially augmented. We trust Gen. Foster has enough to hold his own, although it is not very comforting to be told that he is "pretty confident." If Longstreet is really executing the purpose here supposed, it is too late to obtain reinforcements from Gen. Grant.

If any serious disaster shall befall the Union fortunes in East Tennessee, it will be difficult for the country to appreciate the merits of the military policy that has permitted Longstreet to remain so long in that region, and there strengthen and prepare himself for a new attack. After he was beaten back by Gen. Burnside, we were excited with the intelligence that the whole force would surely be "bagged." After the prospect of bagging, however, had disappeared, the President issued a proclamation for a day of Thanksgiving to Heaven that the rebels had been driven out of East Tenneasee, an act of gratulation which proved to be rather premature when it shortly afterward came out that Longstreet, instead of hurrying back to Lee, simply put Cumberland Gap between himself and any pursuing column that might move through it against him, and having reached Rodgersville, faced about, fortified and stayed there! No attempt has been made to deal a disastrous blow at this isolated rebel column, occupying a position militarily untenable against a serious assault. His railroad communications with Virginia were indeed cut by Averill, but these have long since been restored, and he has received supplies and reinforcements from that State. Longstreet, according to all military rules, should never have stayed where he was; no man could tell how it was possible for him there to subsist his army, and the only explanation of the reason why he has not long ago been driven away by Gen. Grant, is that his voluntary withdrawal has been regarded as a matter of necessity. But having stayed there against all military rule, and subsisted his army, no one can tell how, he is now attempting to take advantage of the valuable position he occupies to deal the Union cause a blow at a point where, if successful, it will be severely felt and fraught with disaster.

The Future Sectional Equilibrium.

One of the earlier doctrines of Mr. Calhoun was the political necessity of an equilibrium between the North and the South in the Senate. He held that there could be no security of the Union without it—that the stronger section would exercise its power over the weaker, so as to make perpetual contention. His proposed safeguard was to maintain a perfect sectional equality in the Senate by never admitting new States except by the pair, one Northern and one Southern. For a long time there was, in fact, a general recognition that this was desirable, and the balance was preserved, until the immense progress of the Northwest made it no longer practicable. At the time of the "secession," there were four more Free States than Slave, giving the Free States a preponderance of eight in the Senatorial representation.

Of course Mr. Calhoun's scheme of maintaining the equilibrium could be nothing more than a temporary makeshift. It contravened that unalterable law of our national growth, by which our Free States advanced in population at twice the rate of the Slave States. Free labor attracted immigration; Slavery repelled it. The tendency was as fixed as any law of the physical world. Yet, though Mr. Calhoun's plan could have no permanent value, the end in view, apart from its bearing on Slavery, was a good one. Undeniably it is well that no particular section of the country should acquire a great superiority in weight over another. The interests of the sections differ, and always must differ. Their natural productions and their pursuits are unlike, and these must necessarily generate a diversity of interests, even though no section has any "peculiar institution" of its own to protect and promote. These different sectional interests must more or less conflict, and can be harmonized only by some degree of mutual concession. The best guarantee that such concession will be rendered, and all heart-burnings avoided, is to be found in something like an equality of strength in the different sections. The concession which comes from mere grace on the part of a superior can never be depended upon. Differences always are best adjusted by equals.

Now what effect will the abolition of Slavery, which will be the result of this Southern rebellion, have upon this old desideratum of a sectional equilibrium? In our opinion, it will in the end satisfy the extremest claim of Mr. Calhoun on the subject—nay, go beyond that. It will not only secure substantial equality of sectional representation, but give, what he never demanded, a virtual equipoise in the House of Representatives and the Electoral College.

The conversion of four millions of slaves into free men, in the first place, increases the representative basis of the South to the extent of one million six hundred thousand, as in that case five blacks will count as five white men, whereas now under the Constitution they, as slaves, count but three. This in itself will give the South an additional representation of *thirteen* members.

But the great accession to Southern strength will come from the tide of immigration, which will set in Southward just as soon as its magnificent acres are thrown open to free labor. Apart from Slavery, there has been no earthly reason why the great Southwest should not have grown at least as rapidly as the great Northwest. In fact we believe the latter would have been far outstripped. It is far more profitable to raise cotton and sugar than wheat. They are more certain crops, more easily transported, and as respects cotton, the foreign demand for it is far more uniform. A fortune can be made from a well-managed Southern plantation three or five times sooner than from a Western farm of the same number of acres. With the bar of Slavery removed, the attraction Southward will be irresistible. There is no want of land into which this tide of immigration can spread itself. The single State of Texas, which, at the last census, had a population, white and black, only about one-third as large as that of Illinois, yet has a territorial area exceeding that of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin combined. It is naturally capable, geographers say, of raising six million bales of cotton; by the last census, on account of its paucity of population, it raised only four hundred thousand. Can any rational man doubt that when that splendid domain is once freed from the incubus of Slavery, it will swarm with an immigration never surpassed in any part of our land; and that the time would quickly come when the five States, authorized to be carved from it by the act admitting it into the Union, would take their places in our political system?

But it may be said that the Northern area far exceeds the Southern, and that the time will come when the North, notwithstanding this Southern immigration, must again prodigiously preponderate. It is, indeed, true that, taking the old Missouri Compromise line as the dividing line, the North has nearly twice as large an area as the South. But this disproportion becomes of far less account when it is remembered that the vast Rocky Mountain region is generally incapable of cultivation, and will only be occupied for mining purposes, which are favorable only to a sparse population. Again, it is morally certain that long before that distant period arrives when the South will feel the want of room, the larger part of Mexico, and perhaps all of it, will be incorporated with our Union. The area of Mexico, even now when so greatly reduced, is more than a third as large as that of our own country. The South will find no difficulty in keeping up its equilibrium, for want of territory.

Thus we have another instance of the strange introversion which time often makes of the schemes of even the astutest men. Mr. Calhoun wanted a political equilibrium to save Slavery. Time will give the equilibrium, but does it by destroying Slavery. A similar fatality has overtaken all of Mr. Calhoun's labors. He devoted his life to the one great end of giving new strength to the South. But the South will at last find its new strength in putting its foot on every principle he ever advocated. His dogmas generated the rebellion, and the rebellion will exterminate his dogmas. The South, cleared of what he sought to perpetuate as its greatest blessing, will acquire a prosperity and greatness surpassing even his brightest dreams. It will be a prosperity founded on the magnificent gifts of nature, developed and improved in accordance with the laws of nature; a prosperity that Providence can smile upon; that will be a glory, and not a shame to the Republic, and that, instead of trembling before every breath of "agitation," will stand as serene as justice itself.

Neutrals and Belligerents—The Judgment in the Alexandra Case.

The judgment pronounced by the Court of Exchequer in the Alexandra case, refusing a new trial, has the force of reaffirming the previous verdict in favor of the defendants—a verdict which makes it not unlawful for British merchants to build, fit out and sell to the rebels war-vessels, provided they are not *armed* and *equipped*; but it is far from settling the question. It is in the power of the Crown to carry the case to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and finally up to the House of Lords. This will, without doubt, be done, for the British Government has it really at heart, we think, to have the Foreign Enlistment Act so construed as to put a stop to the fitting out of war-vessels for the rebels. Should it be found impossible to do so, we have the promise of Earl Russell to call for new legislation on the subject, if the law, as it now stands, is insufficient. The point of practical importance to us is, that the *Alexandra* being a test case, no more Alabamas or Floridas will be allowed to escape until her fate is decided. And it may be found the most politic way to keep the ship in a kind of legal blockade by the "law's delay" and the resources of the circumlocution office till the war is over—a course which will present the double advantage of satisfying justice toward the United States, while it will save the British Government from the embarrassment of making a decision to which their fears might seem to have in part contributed.

The species of dead-lock that appears to exist between the courts on the one hand and the Cabinet as well as the voice of enlightened public opinion on the other, presents a curious illustration of the way in which the world is governed. The Judges were unanimous in the opinion that their duty was restricted to the simple interpretation of the words of an act of Parliament, without any reference to the practical and political effects of their judgment. The Chief Baron even went so far as to animadvert on the attempt which the Attorney-General had made to influence the decision of the court by hinting at the unfavorable impression which a judgment adverse to the court might produce in this country. But men who are not only lawyers but statesmen, know that in carrying on the work of the world, it is needful to look to the practical consequences of measures as well as to the pedantries of statutory interpretation. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston are quite aware that the adoption by Great Britain of a doctrine that would allow the *Alexandra* or the rams to escape into the service of the rebels would be to put into our hands an instrument for the destruction of British commerce the moment England becomes involved in a war with any Power. "We have no doubt at all," says the London *Times*, "that, legal or illegal, equipments of this kind *are highly impolitic*, and might become an intolerable annoyance to ourselves if we had the misfortune to be at war." We are well persuaded that in this conviction we have our best ground of security.

But while it is true that the judgment of the Court of Exchequer affirms the previous verdict, that *the building and sale of ships of war to the rebels is perfectly lawful, provided the vessels do not leave the British port armed or equipped*, yet it is only true in the sense of being a *formal* rendering of the court; for there was an equal division of opinion among the Judges themselves—the Lord Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell giving judgment *for* and the two other Barons *against* the legality of such building and sale. This pointed antithesis of opinion arises from the singular confusion and intricacy of that clause of the Enlistment Act relating to the fitting out of vessels for belligerents—a clause so loose amid all its labored redundancy, that the Lord Chief Baron, parodying a familiar witticism, said he could "sail a whole fleet of ships through it."

We think we can say, however, after a careful perusal of the elaborate and elaborately conflicting judgments of the Barons of the Exchequer, that the whole question reduces itself to two points—the one having reference to the *degree* or *amount* of equipment; the other to the matter of *intention*. On the former point the Judges were equally divided; on the latter they were all agreed. It is agreed that a British shipbuilder may lawfully build a ship of any kind for any purpose whatever. It is moreover agreed that if a ship already built, wholly or in part, *is equipped with intent that it may be employed in the service of a belligerent*, the ship may, under the statute, be detained and confiscated. The point of difficulty is to determine what degree of *equipment* is necessary to indicate such hostile *intent*. The Chief Baron and Baron Bramwell held that the equipments must be such as distinctly serve a warlike purpose. According to this construction of the act there was nothing illegal in what was done in the case of the *Alabama*, which left the Mersey without armament: and to leave no doubt of his opinion on this head, the Chief Baron referred to this very case, and laid down the principle that "an unarmed ship capable of being used in war may sail from a British port in company with another ship containing guns, and take those guns on board directly she has left British waters." This is what the *Alabama* did, and it is this sort of "neutrality" which, if tried on again, will compel the United States to seek the remedy intimated in Mr. Seward's famous dispatch. But the junior Barons were not of this mind: they held that any equipment whatever would bring the ship within the penalty, if there was the intent that she should be used for warlike purposes. In other words, it makes the test turn on the *motives* of the builders. This would certainly simplify the matter, for all that would be necessary in this case would be to show that the vessel was being built and fitted out for the rebels, to bring her within the penalty of confiscation.

It must be confessed that the question is one of considerable complicity, in whatever manner the terms of the law may be defined; and it is of a nature to permit the evasion of any law that can be framed, if the purpose of honestly observing its spirit, as well as its form, be absent. We believe there is such a purpose on the part of those at the head of the Government of England, however indecently a contrary spirit may be displayed by men who, like the Lairds and Lindseys, hold seats in her Parliament. With mutual forbearance between the two countries, the case of this or any other *Alexandra* need breed no insurmountable international difficulty.

Important News from China and Japan.—The letters from our correspondents at Pekin and Yokohama, published this morning, will be read with interest. Civilization does not seem to be making much progress in these benighted Empires. The Chinese Mandarins have summarily dismissed the entire Anglo-Chinese fleet, which was sent out with so much parade to aid in the suppression of the Taiping rebellion—ships, officers and all to go home, and the ships to be sold to pay the expenses of the expedition. The causes of this action are not fully explained, but it is undoubtedly induced by a fear on the part of the Chinese authorities that such a strong allied force might not only crush the Taipings, but the Mandarins also—a fear, of course, purely imaginary. So they run the risk of prolonging the rebellion indefinitely, rather than accept the strong aid of the British Government, and have it done with at once. The British Minister was at first disposed to regard this action as a breach of faith, but subsequent investigation by our Minister, Mr. Burlingame, convinced the former that the Chinese had really acted in good faith, and that their envoy to England had exceeded his instructions. Japanese matters do not promise further difficulties. The Damios evidently fear war since the fight at Kagosima, and Prince Satsuma had promised indemnity to the extent of $100,000, and that vigorous efforts should be made to bring the murderers of Mr. Richardson to justice. But these things are only *promised*, and our next letter may bring us news that these fickle-minded barbarians have changed their purposes and are again as perverse as ever.

Strife among Brethren.—A domestic insurrection seems to have broken out among the Abolition ultraists of Boston. Wendell Phillips, it seems, has been vehemently denouncing President Lincoln, and calling on the people to make Chase President, Butler Secretary of War, and Fremont Commander of the armies. He thinks we have a right to demand that the war shall not be closed until Slavery is extirpated, and his chief complaint against the President is, that he seems willing to close it sooner. Mr. Garrison warmly and sharply criticised Mr. Phillips, and seemed inclined to vindicate and sustain the President. He will come to be called a conservative by-and-bye, if he is not careful—and *then* where will he go to when he dies?

A Point We Don't Understand.—Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, is in the habit of speaking of Wendell Phillips, and those who concur with him in sentiment, as *unconditional* loyalists; while yesterday morning it refers to Reverdy Johnson as a *conditional* supporter of the Union. If it be not too much trouble, we should be glad to have it explain the grounds of this distinction. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the boot, figuratively speaking, seems to be on the other leg.

Amusements.

Italian Opera.—Mr. Maretzek's coming season promises to be one of the most brilliant on record. Although the ticket office has only been open for a couple of days, the demand for seats has been quite unprecedented. Without offering any peculiar inducements to subscribers, the subscription list is already larger than it has ever been before. It was apprehended that four performances a week, instead of three, as heretofore, would be rather a severe tax on the subscribers; but such is the desire for Italian opera, they seem to be rather pleased with the arrangement than offended at it. The opening opera is Petrella's "Ione"—a work which does not seem to pall on the public appetite. Mr. Maretzek's repertoire is almost exhaustless, and we are glad to hear that he has made a very important addition to his company in the person of Signor Baragioli.

Personal.

Henry Giles, Esq., has just returned from a lecturing tour in the Southwest, and will be in this City for a few days. Applications for his services as a lecturer can be addressed to him, at the Lafarge House.

The correspondence between Gen. McClellan and the authorities at Washington appears in full in the *Army & Navy Journal*, of this week. It is more readable than the voluminous report of Gen. McClellan, and furnishes a very complete view of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from the commencement of the siege of Yorktown up to the campaign of Gen. Pope.

A Guerrilla Raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 29.

A squad of about ten guerrillas made a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Cameron, a gravel-siding, about 1¼ miles from the Orange and Alexandria depot, the night before last. They fired a gravel train, but did no damage. They were pursued by a squad of cavalry, who captured one and wounded two.

The Presidential Question.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND WM. LOYD GARRISON ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

Boston, Mass., Friday, Jan. 29.

At an anniversary meeting last night, a spirited debate occurred between Mr. Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison upon the course of the Administration.

The former emphatically condemned, while the latter as explicitly commended the policy of President Lincoln. Mr. Phillips said, "Either the North must rise in the opinion of unanimously crushing the President into submission or we must have a different leader for the next four years. If Mr. Chase should give up his bank system, the nation would be eighteen millions a year richer in the immense interest which goes to these National banks; which in 30 or 40 years would pay the whole war debt, and yet this man is called a financier. We have a right to demand that the doors of the war power shall not be closed until the whole hideous cancer is destroyed. Perhaps, with Chase for President, Butler in the War Department, and Fremont at the head of our armies, we might close the war in two years; but after all, public opinion is what is wanted. With the *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and *Herald*, decent at command, even Judge Toney can be made to have regard to justice.

The States should be kept out until the South answers like a face in a glass to the North in her institutions. We have bought the right to say so with a hetacomb of lives. Why does the President relinquish it? It might have done when the liberator was started in 1833, but it is but violation of a pledge in 1863, and, therefore, concluded Mr. Phillips, I say veto to the Amnesty Proclamation, and will to my dying day.

Mr. Garrison in reply referred to Mr. Phillips' recent remark in Music Hall, that the President's character was a sun so bright that we could not see the few spots upon its surface, and to-night the gentleman had spent an hour in blackening Mr. Lincoln all over, styling him a hypocrite, and ready to sacrifice the honor of the North to a sham peace. Has not the President gone as fast and as far as the people would sustain him? ["No, no."] Mr. Lincoln has traveled as fast toward the negro as popular sentiment would warrant him in doing.

Butler and Grant have sustained the President's policy. [Renewed cries of "No, no."] And what, said Mr. Garrison, about Fremont? Events have occurred within a year greatly to diminish my faith in Fremont. Not a word have we heard from him in reference to the Proclamation of Amnesty. Glorious opportunity was there lost. Then we have had the arming of 100,000 blacks, and still not one word of encouragement from Fremont.

Mr. Phillips said: It is not fair to criticise him, when he is forbidden by the Government to speak a word.

Mr. Garrison—No, he has always a right to be magnanimous.

Stephen Foster said the strangest event of history was the nomination for the Presidency by Wm. Lloyd Garrison in Tremont Temple of the man who is holding the sword of the Union at the throats of a million of slaves.

The sentiment of the audience appeared about equally divided on the subject.

The Metropolitan Fair.

Office of the Metropolitan Fair for the Sanitary Commission, No. 842 Broadway, New-York, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in the Times of Thursday that "no persons are authorized to procure goods or money for the committee unless they are the bearers of a ticket of authorization, having stamped upon its centre in red ink a shield containing the words, "Sanitary Commission," will mislead the public, though not through any fault of your reporter. The statement is true as to members of the Ladies' Committee only. It was found necessary to protect the association against the frauds of female impostors who passed themselves off as members of the Ladies' Executive Committee, assuming their very names with success; and this device of the red shield, accompanied by the signature of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission was adopted. This was done after the certificates of authorization had been issued to the members of the Gentlemen's Special Committee. These certificates bear the signatures of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Chairman of a Special Committee. No male impostors have yet appeared. But it may be well to say that the asking, by a stranger to the person asked, of money—that is, cash in hand, or of goods to be taken away by the asker, in behalf of the Fair, is of itself evidence of imposture and attempt at fraud. Your obedient servant,

RICH'D GRANT WHITE, Sec'y.

Speed of the Sacramento—Note from Capt. Boggs.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, in a pamphlet entitled "Navy of the United States," &c., has stated in a note on page 59, "That in consequence of my reports respecting the performance of some vessels of the Navy I have had the honor to command, that I am under the displeasure of the Department on shore duty."

Some time since I addressed Mr. Dickerson a note, protesting against his statement; informing him that I had no wish that such an impression should go abroad to the world; that my return from my late command was owing to ill health, the Navy Department not knowing of it until after my return. On my reporting myself ready for shore duty, and applying for orders, my request was immediately complied with, and a position given me, showing great trust and confidence. This note any gentleman would have acknowledged, and have made the "amend" in the same manner as he made his assertion. This he has not done, though more than sufficient time has elapsed. I now state that there is not the slightest foundation for Mr. Dickerson's statement, and that I have ever been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy by the Navy Department.

I claim to be a practical, not a scientific officer; and assert that the *Sacramento*, when under my command, made the speed as stated in my official report to the Navy Department. Let science account for this as it may.

CHAS. L. BOGGS,
Captain U. S. N.

The Depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Destroyed by Fire.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 29.

The depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in Camden, was entirely destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this morning. Nine freight cars, five cars loaded with Government hay, three emigrant cars, one hospital car, two cars filled with hogs and sheep, and a horse and mule, together with a steam fire-engine waiting transportation to New-York for repairs, were destroyed. The loss has not yet been estimated.

Evening Exchange.

Fifth-av. Hotel, Friday, Jan. 29.

(Reported by R. H. Garlanda & Bro., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$18,000	Amer. Gold	53	156⅞	100	Fort Wayne R	b5	88⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R		121⅞	1000	do	b3	88⅞
300	Hud. R. R	b30	140	500	do	s10	88⅞
100	do		140	400	do		88⅞
500	do	3d	139	1000	do	b5	88⅜
300	Harlem R		103⅜	300	do	b10	88⅜
100	do		103⅞	500	do	b10	88⅜
200	Erie Railroad	b3	107⅞	1000	Mar. Min. Co.	s10	23
500	do	83	107⅜	300	Chic. & Alt.	s10	88
300	do	83	107⅜	100	do		89
100	do		107⅞		Chi. & N. W. R., bid		43
100	Erie Pref		101⅞		Asked		44⅜
100	Clev. & Tol. R	83	138⅜		Pittsburgh, bid		110
300	do		139		Asked		110⅜
350	do		138⅞		Wabash, bid		57
500	Cumb. Coal	30	87⅛		Asked		58
100	do		81		Galena, bid		111
100	Quicks. M. Co		46⅞		Asked		111⅜

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. George W. Deitzler, Kansas; Judge Jas. Jones, Arkansas; Hon. Alex. O. Scott, Corning; Hon. P. W. Gilley, Westchester; James G. Averill and wife, Sand Lake; S. C. Reynolds, Michigan; E. Warner, St. Louis, and A. H. Lockwood, Yonkers, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, U. S. Volunteers; Capt. J. Berry, First U. S. Chasseurs; Mrs. Hon. S. S. Cox, Washington; C. H. Bissell, Chicago; P. Carger, Albany; and J. F. Tastell, U. S. Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. Keys, U. S. Army; Hon. Lyman Tremain, Albany; Cols. E. B. Sawyer, and O. P. Gooding, U. S. Army; and E. P. Hubbard, Toledo, are at the Astor House.

Five hundred Universal Clothes Wringers have been presented by the proprietors (No. 347 Broadway, New-York,) to the United States Sanitary Commission, to be sold at the Great Fairs of New-York and Brooklyn, held for the benefit of this most useful society. The Commission is receiving many valuable presents, but few of more practically useful articles than these. They are of the $7 size, and will sell so readily that this gift is almost equivalent to $3,500 in money.—*American Agriculturist.*

"A Slight Cold" and its Results
RELIEVED AT ONCE
By that King of Remedies,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

Coughs, Colds and Consumption.—Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and all Pulmonary Complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence:

Rev. M. N. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, says:

"In all cases of Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant."

Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, now in command of Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Penn., writes:

"For Coughs, Colds, &c., the Expectorant has always proved a certain cure."

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New-York, writes:

"From my own experience I believe the Expectorant to be one of the best remedies for Coughs and Colds."

Mr. Samuel C. Dawson, of No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, says:

"After suffering for months with Bronchitis, I am happy to say, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, I am once more like my former self."

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinese Missionary, writes:

"For Pulmonary Complaints I find the Expectorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms."

Mr. C. T. Pooler, Superintendent of Akron Schools, Ohio, writes:

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of a long-standing and troublesome Cough."

Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Weston, Spalding, Lincolnshire, England, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of Whooping Cough by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

The Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate Cough, accompanied with Spitting of Blood and Hectic Fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant."

Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Mich., writes:

"After suffering from a hard, racking Cough, until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expectorant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough and hearty."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in New-York by Kitchen, Tyler & Co., No. 141 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Morbid Gentlemen.—It is not perhaps as generally known as would be to the interest of invalids, that the Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., possesses superior advantages for the treatment of gentlemen also.

Its success in the cure of nervousness, sleeplessness, debilitating dreams, low spirits, loss of memory, dyspepsia, rheumatism, paralysis and gout is without precedent.

The treatment is efficient in remedying sick and other headaches of however confirmed a habit, and all bilious tendencies.

Marked success has also been had in bronchitis and incipient consumption, in restoring broken-down constitutions, and in arousing torpid and debilitated systems to strength and activity.

For its success in other cases, and the great favor given the Turkish, chemical and other baths, seldom found in water-cures or hospitals, see circular, sent by mail.

Dr. HALSTED will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, Feb. 3 and 4. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, oils and colors the hair at the same time: changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

New Sewing-Machines
To Rent, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes. Costs but $3; with 12 views $6. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

[illegible] Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!!
All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department. Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Sewing-Machines.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, NEW, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, near Spring-st.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWNING, No. 347 Broadway.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Hills' Hair Dye, 50 Cents. Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 145.—Jan. 29, 1864.
53, 73, 42, 74, 52, 55, 66, 29, 39, 37, 23, 9.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 146.—Jan. 29, 1864.
77, 12, 58, 76, 40, 24, 5, 52, 64, 33, 63, 66.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 49—Jan. 29, 1864.
71, 56, 13, 31, 33, 66, 32, 25, 2, 19, 18, 47.
CLASS 50—Jan. 29, 1864.
19, 71, 7, 17, 24, 64, 59, 8, 66, 49, 16, 44.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MESSRS. SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!
MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.
Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

HON. E. W. GANTT,
OF ARKANSAS,
late a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, will address the citizens of New-York, at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1864, at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets of admission 25 cents each. Reserved seats 50 cents. Can be obtained at T. J. Crowen's bookstore, No. 843 Broadway; New-York *Times* Office; C. B. Guthrie's office, No. 34 Pine-st., and at the door, MONDAY EVENING, at Cooper Institute.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, Office in New Buildings corner Chambers-st. and Broadway, adjoining New Court-house. Entrance on Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

7 CENTS A POUND, CASH, PAID FOR
OLD BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS,
PAMPHLETS,
MAGAZINES, &C.
JOHN TUCKER & BROTHER,
No 24 ANN-ST.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, whooping cough, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs or throat.
Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; by D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box,
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

THE COPPERHEAD CATECHISM.
For the instruction of such Politicians as are of tender years.
Carefully compiled by divers Learned and Designing Men. Authorized and with Admonitions.
BY FERNANDO THE GOTHAMITE,
High Priest of the Order of Copperheads.
Price Fifteen Cents.
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF MESSRS. MOWBRAYS, No. 269 Grand-st., gave their annual supper last night to their employes and invited guests. About two hundred ladies and gentlemen sat down to a bounteous repast.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Fine Gold English Patent Lever Watches, $85, $90, $100, $125, $150 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Detached Levers, $45, $50, $55, $60, $70, $80, $90, $100 to $200 each.
Gold Hunting Cylinder Watches, $40, $45, $50 to $75 each.
Enameled Watches, $60, $70, $80 to $300 each; some with diamonds on the outside of case.
Gold Watches for Ladies as low as $25, $28, $30 and $35 each. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR. For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have, for many years, obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease; and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making any effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that Consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases, (some of them apparently desperate ones,) by SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP alone; and, in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, one or both, according to the requirements of the case. Dr. SCHENCK, himself, who has enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than 30 years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid Syrup; and, since his recovery, many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines with the same remarkable success.
Dr. SCHENCK can only be found at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for consultation and advice; but his medicines can be had there at all times. CONRAD FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st., Wholesale Agent for New-York.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured.

W. S. HUTCHINS,
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

"* * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me.

C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.

Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway,"

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log-cabin bottle. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unmutilated, and signature on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 BROADWAY, New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by canker in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.
Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS and window bands exclude cold, wind, rain and dust from doors and windows. They save one-half the fuel, stop the rattling of sashes, and are warranted good for five years. Local agents wanted everywhere. Address the PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 156 East 27th-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

THE
NEW PRACTICE.

It is now five years since we first announced to the world our combination of Systems, denominated

THE NEW PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,

by which all Acute and Chronic diseases are cured *quicker*, more *thoroughly* and *permanently* than by all the Old Schools combined.

These Researches and Discoveries unfold entirely new Principles governing the Laws of Life!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases heretofore pronounced incurable, are by this treatment usually cured in a few days or weeks, and we invite the investigation of the good and learned to cures which have no parallel in the history of medicine!

The method of treatment is pleasant—no pain is caused—nauseating drugs are avoided. By it the *cause* of any disease is *directly* reached, and the equilibrium of the vital forces restored.

—For many years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

Our opponents have been the narrow-minded and ignorant; the envy of vain, heartless medical bigots, who prefer to kill patients in blind attachment to shallow book-theory, instead of saving life by practical common sense, has followed us; and Pseudo-Reformers have publicly attacked us, and misrepresented our objects and cures.

But ever within our breasts burned deep sympathy for God's poor suffering children. Our reward was higher than dollars and cents. Daily we saw the light come back to the faded eye, and strength to the wasted hand. Our practice is now perhaps the most extensive in this country.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

embraces Medicated Electricity and Galvanism, divested of every shock, and differing most materially from the old-fashioned, uncertain and painful method of application. Medicated, Aerated and Magnetic Baths—one Medicated Bath often accomplishing more than three months' treatment by the Old Schools. The "Swedish Movement Cure," and the "New Manipulating Cure." It is well known that "muscles grow by use." Hydropathy used to its true extent when indicated. We believe in a moderate but not excessive use of water. We have cured in a few days persons who had been in water-cure establishments a year or more without benefit. Botanical medicines (new classification), based on the principles of Beach, Morrill and King, rejecting their errors.

OPINIONS OF WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIANS.

From Dr. Thomas Oliver, Brooklyn, N. Y.

In regard to the cures performed by Dr. Scott, I accepted his invitation, and have satisfactorily investigated the new method of treatment employed at the New-York Medical Institute. From convincing proofs, I am led to believe that he has made the most astonishing discoveries in the science of medicine since the days of Galen.

I have seen a man, unable to walk for fifteen years, throw away his crutches after a few operations of twenty minutes each.

I have seen a lady cured of uterine difficulties in a single week, after having been cauterized and drugged for years.

I have seen a case of deafness of three years' standing cured in fifteen minutes.

These things, so marvelous in themselves, are daily being performed at the Institute, and supported with the most irrefragable evidence of truth.

From Wm. Tripp, M. D., late Physician to the Institutions, Blackwell's Island.

From a personal acquaintance with the new system of medicine, I am every day more fully confirmed in my belief that it is the true—the only correct practice.....I am led to these observations from having witnessed cures, performed by Dr. Scott, of diseases which had defied all ordinary remedial skill, and in which medicines seemed perfectly powerless. I trust that this system will soon be introduced into our principal eleemosynary institutions.

DR. SCOTT: *Dear Sir:* I have to say, that after some months' observation of all the combination of means employed at the New-York Medical Institute, I am pleased to state that they are the most ample and complete of any one establishment in the Union. I would especially commend your various forms of Electricity, Baths of every description, Movement Cure and modifications of Hydropathy.

WM. W. KINNE, M. D.,
No. 453 Hudson-st., New-York.

Numerous other opinions of *regular* physicians will soon be published by us.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Daily Herald.

The new college is devoted to expounding the advantages of Electricity as a curative agent, and special attention is given to the Water-cure movement.

From the Daily Tribune.

The faculty consists of Profs. Scott, Clark and Sheldon, gentlemen of culture and experience. The Institute is elegantly fitted up and furnished in superb style.

From the Daily Times.

Dr. Scott, of Union-square, the leading practitioner of the New-York system of medicine, has the most extensive practice in the country.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The remarkable cures [effected by Dr. Scott, of the New-York Medical Institute, have awakened scientific interest in this country and Europe.]

From the Home Journal.

One of the first ladies of the City, after suffering excruciatingly for many years from Neuralgia, has been perfectly cured at the N. Y. Medical Institute.

From the Daily World.

Several patients from Paris, London and Antwerp are at the N. Y. Medical Institute.

From the Express.

The former great objection to Electricity—namely, the unpleasant sensations attending its application—are by this system entirely obviated, and no shocks given.

From Frank Leslie's Paper.

Dr. J. W. Scott is attracting much attention by his remarkable success in curing disease.

From the Daily News, Brooklyn.

We speak from personal experience of our own son, Edwin, who was remarkably benefited by Dr. Scott.

From the Quarterly Review.

The New Practice of Medicine is silently effecting a revolution in the healing art.

From the Boston Post.

Some of our influential citizens, who went on to New-York a few weeks since, to place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Scott, of that City, have returned radically cured.

Patients treated by mail as heretofore. By describing symptoms a prescription for self-treatment will be mailed, including medicines, &c., on most reasonable terms.

An interesting book, fully descriptive of our system, principles and method of treatment sent by addressing the Secretary, or it may be had free by calling at the Institute.

A pamphlet containing over 6,000 remarkable cures and references will shortly be issued.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Lady attendants to receive ladies.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 6 Union-square, New-York.
(Opposite Washington statue.)
J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.,
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WILLIAM TRIPP, M. D., } Physicians.
E. G. GAUTREAU, Secretary.

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Is published this day.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
THE INDIAN CHIEF.
BY
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GUSTAVE AIMARD'S NEW BOOK.
THE INDIAN CHIEF. By GUSTAVE AIMARD, author of the "PRAIRIE FLOWER," "THE INDIAN SCOUT," "THE TRAIL HUNTER," etc., is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and is for sale by F. A. Brady, Dick & Fitzgerald, H. Dexter, Hamilton & Co., W. J. Pooley & Co., and by all other Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, large type, double column, and printed on the finest and best of white paper. Price Fifty Cents a copy.

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WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
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VI. New and Important changes in Time Tables to date.
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The following explains itself. It is but one among the many letters of like import constantly being received by the Proprietors:

I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity, to bear testimony to the virtues of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I have used it when I have had occasion for any remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throat, for many years, and never, in a single instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misgivings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty.

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FRANCIS LOBDELL,
Pastor of So. Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co.:

Entirely unsolicited, I send you the accompanying testimonial, which you are at liberty to use in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam does not affect all persons alike, but it always removes my hoarseness, and fits me for the minister's hard-working day—the Sabbath.

Very truly yours, FRANCIS LOBDELL.
BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 21, 1864.

For sale by
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The Baptist Clergyman in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It having been stated, by a correspondent, in yesterday's TIMES, that the "Baptist Clergyman in Distress" does not belong to the denomination generally known by that name here, we have been requested by the clergyman to say that this statement is an error. He belongs to the Baptist body in the strictest sense—there being no difference between that denomination here, and the sect of the same name to which he belongs in England. This gentleman acknowledges the kindnesses of Baptist friends, some eighty or ninety dollars having been contributed by them, but this sum has not sufficed to free him from debts for the necessaries of life, incurred during his long and still continued illness. It is due to him to say that it was only after some sixteen months illness, when he, with his wife and child, were in utter destitution, that his wants were made known to Baptist friends. The public announcement of his case was entirely without his knowledge, and the error of your correspondent, conveying an unfavorable impression, is the only reason for transgressing on your space. D.

Lost at Sea of Mr. J. B. Leonard.

Mr. J. B. LEONARD, the business agent of the house of A. T. STEWART & Co., of this City, was lost on the 20th of January, at sea, from the steamship *Australasian*. The vessel reached here yesterday morning. The circumstances attending the sad affair are briefly these: Mr. LEONARD left the saloon on the evening of Wednesday, Jan. 20, about 11.15, remarking to a friend as he passed out that he would take a breath of pure air before going to bed. He immediately went to the quarter-deck, and had scarcely walked twice its length when the ship gave a heavy lurch, and he was thrown with great force against the rail, and his hands being incumbered in his cloak he fell headlong into the sea.

Mr. MAIN, fourth officer, being on duty at the time, caused the ship to be immediately stopped, and ran to the stern of the ship in time to throw a life buoy to poor LEONARD, who was then struggling in the water. Preparations were immediately made to lower a boat, although the sea was very dangerous, and one could hardly believe it possible a boat could be launched and live; yet four brave fellows volunteered to man her. Their names are STEPHEN STADWELL, ALEXANDER MENCE, THOS. JAYSON and ULRICH MARTIN. The boat, after some difficulty, was launched, and Mr. MAIN took command of her, and she went on her mission of mercy. She was soon out of sight, and the hearts of those on board the ship beat anxiously to learn if their friend had been recovered. After remaining away about three-quarters of an hour the wind began to increase, and the Captain gave orders that signals be made for the boat's return. Slowly and silently she returned without the one she had gone to save. In endeavoring to regain the ship the boat was lost and her crew were taken on board by ropes thrown to them. Capt. COOK did everything in his power to rescue the one who was lost. Mr. LEONARD was a native of New-York, but for several years past had resided in Paris, where he conducted the European branch of the well-known house of S. COCHRAN & Co., of this city, and more recently was connected with the house of A. T. STEWART & Co. He leaves a wife and four children in Paris.

The New Park Recruiting Office.

At the northwest corner of the City Hall Park has been erected and is now in use, the new building in which is to be consolidated all the recruiting offices for this City.

The building is an extensive one, and is admirably arranged for the purpose for which it is intended. It is about 216 feet long and 27 feet wide, and divided into two separate departments. The first, with entrance in the Park about opposite Warren-street, is 154 feet deep. At its upper end is erected a partition, having in it a very novel and excellent arrangement built for the purpose of protecting the volunteer from the sharks, or "brokers," as they style themselves, who have so successfully robbed our recruits.

The machine mentioned is constructed as follows: about the centre of the partition a large hole is cut, so that the two rooms connect with each other; in this space is placed on a pivot, a sort of immense circular wooden arm-chair, the solid wooden back of which, the size of half the circle, extends to the roof; on this chair the recruit is placed, immediately in front of him is the desk of Supervisor BLUNT, who, after the recruit is seated in the chair, hands him the $300 bounty. At the same moment a spring is touched, the chair revolves, and the recruit finds himself safe in the back room, where no one can approach him unless they also enlist and come the same way he did. Here he finds ample arrangements for washing and cleansing himself, and is provided with his uniform; and here he remains until he is forwarded to the camp at Riker's Island.

The saving to the City in the matter of this building is very great; at present they are paying at the rate of about $5,000 a year rent for the various recruiting offices, while here the building will cost only some $3,000. It will be used for the recruiting office as long as needed, and then altered into workshops in which to finish the material for new buildings now being erected in the Park. Thousands of dollars will thereby be saved to the City, and accommodation afforded superior to any that have yet been had.

The builder, Mr. LEWIS CARPENTER, of No. 508 Pearl-street, who built the extension to the Tombs and to the Comptroller's offices, is entitled to great credit for the speedy manner in which he erected so substantial a building. Fifteen days was the time calculated necessary to finish it. Mr. CARPENTER commenced it on the 20th inst., and on Wednesday last, the seventh day from the time it was commenced, it was occupied.

Gen. HAYS visited the new building yesterday and gave it a thorough examination, expressing his gratification at all the arrangements. Mr. BLUNT and his force have been duly installed amid the hoisting of Stars and Stripes and the firing of cannon. Two guns every morning announce the opening of the mill.

A large number were enlisted yesterday, the greater proportion being from old regiments.

The attention of our capitalists and business men generally is called to the fact that more subscriptions to the Volunteer Loan is needed, and must at once be had. There has been too much apathy in the matter. If funds are not promptly tendered, recruiting must cease—the draft will ensue. The suggestion should prove sufficient, and the committee be at once provided for by the liberality and patriotism of citizens. The subscription books are at the Comptroller's office, and the response to the appeal, to be useful, should be prompt.

Institute of Reward for Orphans of Patriots.

This new benevolent enterprise is meeting with public favor. Its objects are to provide for the education and support of orphans, and especially of children whose parents have died in their country's service. Also to found or procure prize scholarships, and afford facilities for the cultivation and development of the talent and genius of orphans.

A meeting was recently held in the lecture-room of the Mercer-street Church to arrange for an appropriate celebration of the anniversary of WASHINGTON'S birthday. The principals of the Grammar Schools and several members of the Institute were appointed a committee, which will meet in the room of the Teachers' Association, on Grand-street, corner of Elm, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., to complete arrangements for a celebration at the Cooper Institute, on the 22d proximo.

The Straits of the Rebellion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under this heading, The TIMES of Sunday contains what is alleged to be an intercepted letter from the rebel General, FRANCIS H. SMITH. If the letter be genuine, which may admit of some doubt, the allusion to Gen. FOSTER in the last paragraph suggests a *lapsus penna*—to call it by no worse name—which might be taken as an additional and mournful illustration of the straits and shifts to which the rebellion subjects its aiders and abettors.

According to the record, "General" FRANCIS H. SMITH left the United States Military Academy in 1836, and was made "Superintendent Virginia Military Institute" in 1839, where he remained till the opening of the rebellion, while Gen. J. G. FOSTER, whom Gen. SMITH "knew at West Point," and now disposes of so flippantly, entered that institution in 1842—six years after Gen. SMITH had left it—graduated with distinction in 1846, and gained two brevets for "gallant and meritorious conduct"—the second leaving him Captain of Engineers—during one campaign in the Mexican War. F.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 29, 1864.

[illegible] U.S. 6s, '81 Reg. 105¾	50 Penn Coal Co. 178½
[illegible] do 106	1500 Erie R. 107¼
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81 Co. 105¾	[illegible] do 107⅜
[illegible] do [illegible]	[illegible] Erie R. Pr. 102
[illegible] do [illegible]	[illegible] do c 101½
[illegible] U. S. 6s, 5-20s [illegible]	[illegible] Harlem R. b30 102
[illegible] do [illegible]	[illegible] do 101
[illegible] U S 6s, '74 Co. [illegible]	[illegible] do b10 101
[illegible] Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. [illegible]	[illegible] do 100½
Notes Feb. & Aug. [illegible]	[illegible] do 100½
[illegible] 6s, 1 y. c. [illegible]	[illegible] do 100¾
[illegible] Loan [illegible]	[illegible] do b30 101¼
[illegible] 6s, '8[illegible]	[illegible] do b10 101½
[illegible] State [illegible]	[illegible] Prf. [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 114¾
[illegible] M. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] 123
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 Chic. & Al. S.F.B. 100	150 do 88
5,000 At.G.W.& O.1 M. 94¼	700 Ill. Cen. R. S. 126
50,000 Am. Gold 157⅝	1500 do 126¼
85,000 do 157⅜	200 do opg. 126½
30 National Bank 104¼	100 do b30. 127
20 Mer. Ex. Bank 96	100 do b30. 126¾
20 Chatham Bank 100	200 do b30. 126½
11 Continental Bank 100	300 do opg. 126½
200 Canton Co b10 38	1600 Cleve. & Pitts 110
200 do b10 37½	1000 do 110¼
100 do 37½	300 do 110⅜
52 Del. & H.Ca.Co 180	1100 do 110½
36 do 181	200 do s30. 110¼
11 do 182	300 Gal. & Chi. R. 111¼
300 Copake Iron Mines 11¼	100 do 111½
150 do 11½	500 Cleve. & Tol. R. 137
100 Quartz H. M. Co. 11	500 do s10. 137
500 Mar. Min. Co 25	200 do b30. 137¼
1000 Cumb. Coal Prf. 50½	100 do s30. 137
300 do b15 51	600 do s60. 136
400 do 50⅝	200 do 137¼
100 do 50¾	300 do s10. 137¼
100 do b10 50¾	500 do 137½
450 Quick. M. Co 45½	100 Chi. & R. I. R. 143
575 do 45⅝	200 do b10. 143½
100 do 46¼	50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. 121½
200 do 46	300 Tol. & Wab. R. 57
24 Pacific M. S. Co 227	200 do b10 57½
700 N. Y. Cen. R. 136¾	200 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 86¼
3000 do 137	700 do 86½
100 do s30. 137	800 do 86¾
100 do s30. 137⅛	300 do b10 87
200 do b30. 137½	100 do s10 86¾
200 do b30. 137⅝	300 do s30 86½
1500 do b5. 137½	1600 do 87
100 Hud. R. R. b3. 139	700 do b30 87½
200 do b30. 139	100 Alt. & T.H. R. b30. 63¾
200 do 138½	200 do 62¾
100 do b10. 138⅝	100 Chi. & N. W 47¾
100 do b10. 138½	100 do b10 48
200 do 138⅞	100 Chi. & Alt. Pref. 96
400 do 138¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s Cou. 104	300 Hud. River R. 138½
5,000 Treas. Notes 7 3-10 Oct. & April 107⅝	100 do b30. 139
6,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr.c. N 98	200 Harlem R. 100¾
10,000 American Gold 156¾	400 do 101
50 Canton Co 38	300 Reading R. 115⅛
200 do 37¾	100 do b5. 115½
650 Cum. Coal Pref. 51	100 Tol. & Wab. Prf. 70½
50 do b10 51¼	100 M. S. & N. I. R. 88
200 Quicksil. M. Co. 46¼	100 do 87⅞
400 do 46½	500 do 87¾
5 Pacific M. S. S. C. 230	50 Ill. Cen. R. S. 126¼
100 do b30. 229¾	100 do b30. 127
50 do 227	150 Gal. & Ch. R. 111
25 N. Y. Cen. R. 137	200 do 111½
400 do 137¼	600 Clev. & Tol. R. 138½
100 do s10. 137¼	200 do b30. 139½
300 Erie R. 107½	400 P., Ft. W. & C. 87½
500 do b30. 108	500 do b30 88
500 do 107⅝	200 do b10 87½
500 Mich. Cen. R. 132¾	650 do 87¼
	100 do b10 87¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Amer. Gold. s3. 156⅞	100 Ill. Cen. R ex-dv. 126
1250 New-York Cen. 137¼	200 do s3 126½
1000 do p&c. b3. 137¼	400 do 126¾
100 do p&c b5. 137½	200 do s3. 126¼
200 do p&c. b5. 137⅜	200 do 126¼
1700 Erie R. ex-div. 107½	50 do c 126
700 do b10. 107¾	100 do s3 126
200 do s3 107½	300 Clev. & Pitts 110¼
300 do b3. 107⅝	200 do s3 110
300 do c 107½	500 do 110½
200 Erie R. Prf. b3. 101⅞	100 Gal. & C.R. ex-d c. 111½
50 Hudson R. R. 138¼	100 do c. 111¼
200 Harlem R. c 101½	1500 Cle. & Tol. R. s30. 137
1100 do 101½	500 do s60. 136
200 do b3. 101½	100 do 138
500 Mich. Cen. R. 132½	500 do s60. 137½
200 do s3. 132½	200 do 138½
200 do 132⅝	200 Chic. & N. W. R. 48
100 do c. 132½	500 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 87¼
100 do s3. 132⅝	800 do 87½
100 do b3. 132¾	200 do c 87
600 M. S. & N. I. R. 87⅞	200 do s3 87¼
200 do 87¾	100 Canton Co 38
200 Quartz H.G.M. Co. 11	30 Cumb. Coal Co. c 50¾
150 Wy. Val. C. Co. ex-div s10 82	300 do 51
100 do b10 82¼	100 do b7 51½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. R. 137¼	200 Gal. & C.R. ex-d b3. 111½
100 Erie R. ex-div. s3. 107¾	100 do s4. 111¼
300 do b3. 107⅞	100 do b3. 111⅜
300 do b3. 107¾	900 Cleve. & Tol. R. 139
400 do 107¾	100 do b3 139
100 Hud. R. R. 138½	300 do 138⅝
200 do b3 138⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. 144
400 do b3 139	100 Chic. & N. W. 48
300 do 139	100 P., Ft. W. & C. 87¾
100 do b3. 139¼	50 do s3 87¾
400 do s10. 139	800 do b3 87⅞
300 Harlem R. 101	900 do b3 88
200 do 101¼	1200 do 88
100 Read R. ex-div. 115⅛	100 Mil. & Pr DuC.R. b10 57¼
100 Mich. Cen. R. 132¾	700 Cumb. Coal 51¼
200 do b3. 133	100 do b in a w. 51¼
100 M. S. & N. I. R. s3 87⅞	150 Wyom. Val. Coal Co. ex-div b10 82½
100 do 87¾	100 do s10 82
400 Ill. Cen. R. ex-div. 126½	50 Quicks. M. Co. 46
200 do 126⅜	100 do 45½
200 do b3. 126⅜	100 Q'tz Hill G. M. Co. 11
100 do s3. 126¼	200 do 11¼
300 Cleve. & P. R. b3. 110½	
300 do 110⅜	

FRIDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

There is a further weakening of the Gold and Exchange rates to-day, although the Money news from London and Paris would seem to invite increased shipments of Bullion from this side. The rate for Bills on London, for Saturday's steamer, is 171½@172 ℘ cent. Bankers, and 169½@171 ℘ cent. Merchant drawings. The supply of the former is rather in excess of the demand. The number and variety of Bills drawn at San Francisco against the direct shipment of Bullion to England, and offered in this market, are on the increase, of late, by each California steamer. The shipments of Dec. 22 and Jan 2, to England, direct by the Pacific Mail steamers, ran up to a million and a quarter by each opportunity. The Commercial Bank of India has established a branch office in San Francisco. The Bills of the establishment, (which is said to be a highly respectable one,) on the London Joint Stock Bank have appeared in this market. The private Banking establishments in San Francisco are generally doing an active business in the way of shipping Gold with London, while making most of their drafts on New-York for reimbursement. Some additional orders for U. S. 6 ℘ cents. came out by the European steamers of last night and this morning, and these create a fair amount of Bills. The price of Gold fell below 157 ℘ cent in the forenoon, and at 3 o'clock stood 156½@156⅞. The export demand for the steamers to-morrow is not very large. About half a million of Gold is reported as having been received a few days since by express from one of the Kentucky Banks, for which Bills on London were taken at Gold rate. The object of the Kentucky Banks is said to be to place their Gold or its equivalent in Sterling, on interest in London.

The signs of returning ease in the Money Market noticed yesterday are more generally felt among the Brokers of the Stock Exchange to-day. There is much less borrowing above 7 ℘ cent., and no difficulty, comparatively speaking, in making up the wants of the Stock Exchange, or in passing good Merchant paper, either at Bank or on the Street. The rates are 7 to 10½ ℘ cent. on Stock loans, and 7@8 ℘ cent. on short date paper. The Money Brokers are looking after the 5 ℘ cent. Legal Tenders 1st December issue, at 100½, and reselling at 100½@100¾ ℘ cent.

Our information from Washington is that the Treasury Department will immediately make an issue of small interest-bearing Greenbacks for disbursement to the Army. It is found impossible to supply this demand on the seaboard by exchanging large Greenbacks for the smaller denominations, and it is also felt that the new National Banks can only partially supply the deficiency. There is now seven millions in requisitions upon the New-York office in favor of the Army Paymasters, who are awaiting the right denominations of Greenback or National Bank Currency. The Notes are not here in sufficient amount, and must be printed in a different form at Washington, which form, we have reason to believe, will be at one year's date, the Notes to bear 5 ℘ cent. interest, payable, with the principal, at the end of the year. They will thus afford our soldiers in the field, and their families at home, a convenient form for small savings, to the extent they are able to hold the Notes to the end of the term.

The Stock Exchange has again returned to a buoyant and upward temper. The elasticity of the Railway speculation is such that more than one or two days of depression or dullness appears to be out of the question, while so many outsiders crowd into the Brokers' offices, and into William-street with Money or margins to take their chances of the market. The monetary indifference of yesterday is succeeded by a large demand for Stocks to-day. The New-York roads led off at the early Board, and the Western Roads promptly followed. The rise in prices continued at the Second Board, and the impression as to a higher market next week on the favorable turn in Money, appeared to extend itself through the Street, and among the Commission Brokers as the business of the day drew to a close.

The Government Stocks were in demand. The Popular Loan brought 104 ℘ cent., and the 6 ℘ cents. of 1881 sold at 107 ℘ cent. for clean coupons, and 106 for registered. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made on the general market in comparison with Thursday night. The price of Gold was a fraction firmer; the Miscellaneous Shares firmer on Cumberland and Pacific Mail, and steadier on Quicksilver Company. The Railways active, with much excitement on Cleveland and Toledo and Fort Wayne and Chicago, and a large inquiry for New-York Central and Erie:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	157¼	156⅞	Mich. Central	131¼	132¾
U.S. 6s. 1881	106⅞	107	Mich. Southern	87¾	88
N. Y. Central	136¼	137⅜	Mich. Guar'nt'd	132½	133
Erie	107	107⅞	Illinois Cen	125¾	126¾
Erie Preferred	101½	102	Pittsburgh	109½	110⅜
Hudson	138¼	138¾	Fort Wayne	85¾	88
Pacific Mail	226	229	Rock Island	143	144
Harlem	100	101¼	Galena	111¼	111½
Canton	37¾	37¾	Reading	114⅝	115⅝
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	98	Quicksilver	45½	46
Toledo	136½	139	Cum'land Coal	50	51⅛
Northwest	49	48	Mariposa	25	25⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Mech's' B'king Asso.	98
Manhattan	140¼	Am. Exchange	108
America	127	Chatham	100
Phenix	105	Bk. of the Republic	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120¼	Bank of N. America	105
National	104	Hanover	99
Mch'ts Exchange	96	Irving	100
Seventh Ward	135	Continental	100
State of New-York	103	Park	128
Commerce	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	105¼	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	95
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	102½	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	75½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Del. L. & W. firsts	113
N. Y. Cen. 7s Con. '76	135½	Del. L. & W. seconds	113
Erie firsts, '68	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101½
Erie thirds, '83	112	Tol. & Wab. seconds	85
Erie fourths, '80	109	M. & P. du Ch. 1sts	101
Erie fifths, '88	108	Gal. & Chi. Ex	112
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	103½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	113	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	108½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85	114	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1sts	104
Mich. C. 2ds, '69 & '72	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121½	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.	108½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	84
Pacific R.R.	50	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60
Ill. Central, '75	121½	Chi. & Alt. firsts	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	100	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Al & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91	Chi. & Alt. Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82½	Ohio & Miss. firsts	82½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104		

The private letters by the steamer this morning to the 16th of January from London, advise an uneasy Money market in England. There was no advance in the rate at the Banks, and in the open market Money was not scarce at the price. But the drain of Bullion from the Banks of France and England for the Orient, (to pay for Cotton chiefly,) excites serious concern as to the future of these great establishments. At the same time the political news is of a more assuring character in regard to the Danish Question, and Money is rather cheaper in Frankfort, Amsterdam, &c. The January return of the Bank of France shows a greatly reduced stock of Bullion both in Paris and at the Branches. The present stock is only the equivalent of $31,563,000 against $39,937,000 in December. The present strength of the Bank is seven millions less than the Gold now in the New-York Banks and Treasury Office.

Some of the passengers by the late steamers from Europe, just from the Continent, inform us that the circulation of our Popular 5-20 year's Stock in Germany and Holland is rapidly extending from the Banking firms who import the Bonds from New-York to the manufacturers and merchants, of smaller capital, throughout the country. One of our informers, himself a naturalized citizen of German birth, says that he was frequently congratulated upon the favor with which these Bonds are taken on the high credit of the United States, and the confidence felt that we are coming out of our great struggle against the rebellion, not only with success, but greatly increased strength of material resources.

We hear that the talk around our New-York Clearing-house is of another large National Bank—ten millions named as the capital—to be established by the joint subscriptions of the Associated Banks now in the Clearing-house. These banks represent seventy millions of capital, one-seventh of which would be invested under such an arrangement, provided all came in *pro rata*, and the new National Bank, made practically to take the place of the Clearing-house itself as the common centre for adjusting balances between the Association, besides commanding a large run of deposits from the National Banks of other cities and of the West. We are not apprised as to how far such a plan has been matured, or to what extent it will find favor with the Associated Banks of large means, who will be looked to to furnish the major part of the new capital; but the very discussion in certain quarters would seem to imply that all thought of making further war upon the National Banking system has been given over. Its first opponents are wisely considering the best means of availing of the commanding advantages which it must inevitably afford in a City like New York in all that relates to country National Bank balances, and the accounts and negotiations of the Treasury and its disbursing officers.

Another movement looking to the more direct change of the Banking system by the largest of our City Banks has come to our knowledge this afternoon. A Committee of Bank men have either gone to Washington, or will go in a day or two, ostensibly to ask for certain modifications or improvements of the National Banking Act of Congress to suit their peculiar views, but really, perhaps, to ascertain the extent of the advantages which a change of their local organizations into National Banks would bring to them from the Treasury and its enormous and diversified deposits and accounts in New-York. One of the largest (if not the very largest) Banks in the City is named as being represented in this delegation.

The following memorandum in regard to the Quicksilver Company, of California, comes to us from a well informed source:

The unfavorable rumors floating about Wall-street relative to the condition and affairs of the Quicksilver Company of California, are without the slightest foundation in truth. On the question of title to their lands, the positions taken and arguments adduced in their support by Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvania, and Judge CURTIS, of Massachusetts, were deemed irrefutable, the Supreme Court of the United States deciding and acting accordingly. There then remained the determination of the north boundary line between the Capitancillos Ranch—the property of the Quicksilver Company—and the Berryesa Ranch, to make the title of the Company as claimed complete. The necessity for this last and only determination having been definitely removed by the purchase of the Berryesa Ranch by the Quicksilver Company for the sum of $1,750,000. The question of this line, relative to which there is now and can be no antagonist interest—both properties belonging to the Quicksilver Company—will be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States during the ensuing month, when a patent will issue to the Company, thus giving them an unblemished title to their property.

The following is a statement of earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Road for the week ending Jan. 21:

	1864.	1863.	From Jan. 1 to Jan. 21. 1864.	1863.
Freight	$19,976 70	$15,639 12	$38,868 29	$32,506 66
Passengers	7,077 55	4,084 38	18,324 32	11,676 20
Mails & Rents	974 45	1,034 22	2,923 35	3,102 66
Totals	$28,028 70	$20,757 72	$60,115 96	$47,285 52

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant-Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Total Receipts, $753,692,26; including for Customs, $168,000; Payments, $1,592,224 82; Balance, $37,967,530 54.

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending Jan. 28, were $1,650,631, against $924,280 same week last year, and $784,951 the corresponding week of 1862. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	972	$278,210	723	$311,469	531	$194,445
Mf. of Cot'n.	331	105,170	241	80,086	306	86,383
Mf. of Silk.	223	229,729	126	140,541	113	131,142
Mf. of Flax.	1,014	252,515	403	104,169	282	69,605
Miscellan's.	86	27,388	132	30,354	135	15,284
Total	2,626	$984,012	1,625	$666,619	1,367	$495,859
		666,619				984,012
Total entered		$1,650,631	Total marketed			$1,479,871

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

☞ ILLINOIS CENTRAL AND ERIE.—The holders of the Certificates of Illinois Central Scrip and full paid Shares, and of canceled bond Scrip, and the holders of Erie Shares, common and preferred, standing in the name of Messrs. SPEYER BROTHERS of London, are requested to present their claims for the 1st February dividends, to Messrs. PHILIP SPEYER & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York, on or before Tuesday next, Feb. 2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 29, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 23 bbls. Ashes, 16,693 bbls. Flour, 518 bbls. and 1,294 bags Corn Meal, 75 bushels Wheat, 9,655 bushels Corn, 285 bushels Barley, 500 bushels Rye, 16,802 bushels Oats, 1,297 bushels Malt, 1,306 pkgs. Provisions, and 996 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 25 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, at our quotations. Java, 40½c.@41c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; Ceylon, 33c.@34c.; Rio, 33c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 30½c.@31c. ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in limited request at drooping prices. Middling, 82c.@83c., chiefly at 82½c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 300 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, and prices of low grades have declined fully 10c. ℘ bbl. The unfavorable foreign news has had a very depressing influence on the market. Sales since our last, 7,450 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 80@$7 35, chiefly at $6 90@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 55, and inferior do, at $7 25@$7 35 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 65
Extra State	6 80	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 60	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 60	@11 50

Southern Flour is in more demand but at easier prices; sales since our last, 4,100 bbls., at $7 65@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales 530 bbls. extra at $7 10@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $5 50@$6 60 ℘ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Total sales, 300 bbls. Sales were also made of 400 bags Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request, to-day, at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel; the market closing very heavily. Sales since our last, 119,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 73, the latter an extreme rate for choice; Red Western at $1 64@$1 69; Red do., old, at $1 55; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 59@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 54@$1 59; Chicago Spring, $1 52@$1 58 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and decidedly lower. Sales since our last, 58,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 21 for Mixed Western, in store, and $1 24½ (an extreme rate) delivered, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited request at $1 30@$1 35 ℘ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy; we quote Canada at 87½c.@90c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 89c.@91c. Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℘ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, at $1 25@$1 45, as extremes, ℘ bushel. Sales 850 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair demand at $1 30@$1 50, in large and small lots, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in good request at from 25c.@39c., according to quality, ℘ lb.

LEAD—Pig has been in brisk request, at $10 62½@$10 75, now held at $11 ℘ 100 lbs.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in fair request at from 55c.@70c. for old and new crop, ℘ gallon. Sales, 300 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet, but steady, including Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ℘ gallon. Resin at $28 50@$37 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10 50@$14; Pitch at $17@$22 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed to-day. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 15; City Red at 70c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℘ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 29c.@30½c.; Refined do. at 50c.@55c. free, and 45c.@17c. in bond, ℘ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,936 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at full prices. Sales since last, 1,800 bbls., at $22@$22 25 for New Mess; $19 75@$20 for Mess, last season's packing; $18 75@$18 87½ for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in lively request at 10½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 1,850 packages. Bacon is in active demand at 10½c.@13½c., according to quality, ℘ lb.; sales 2,250 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 9c.@9½c., the latter for choice City, ℘ lb. Lard is salable and steady; sales 2,600 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13¾c., and 150 kegs refined at 15c., the latter an extreme rate, for choice New City, ℘ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 400 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℘ tierce; sales, 580 tcs. Beet Hams, $19@$21 ℘ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in fair demand at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ℘ lb. The business in Provisions in Milwaukee for the week ending with Jan. 27, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "PROVISIONS—The receipts of Hogs to date foot up 46,908 Live and 78,969 Dressed, or a total of 125,877, against about 125,000 at this date last year. The receipts for the week aggregate 13,104 Dressed. It is thought here that the receipts will not be large after this week, and packers fix the figures for the season's packing at 150,000, which would be 32,000 less than last season. Prices of Hogs during the week declined 35c. ℘ 100 lbs., but have rallied again and closed steady at $6 40@$7 40, dividing on 200 lbs. The demand during the week for Hog products has been very limited, and at lower prices. Packers, however, in view of their moderate stocks, have not shown any great desire to sell. The last sale of City brands Mess Pork was at $18 50, at which we quote the market dull and nominal; Clear Pork $19 50@$20. No sales have transpired in Prime Mess, and it must be quoted nominal at $16; 500 bbls. Extra Prime Pork have sold within a few days at $12 50; Long cut Hams firm at 10¾c.@10½c.; Pickled Hams 10c.; Dry Salted Shoulders active at 6⅞c., packed. Lard nominal at 11⅞c.@12c. for Prime, and 11¼c.@11½c. for No. 1. Freights to New-York, all rail, $1 10 ℘ 100 lbs. Sight Exchange on New-York ¼ per cent. premium."

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at former rates. Sales, since our last, 225 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12¾c.@14¼c., and Cuba, &c., 12½c.@13½c.; also 70 boxes Havana at 13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 540 bbls., part State at 78c.@80c. and Western (reported) at 82c., buyers taking risk of extra tax, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 4½d.; 60 bbls. Pork at 1s. 10½d.; 950 boxes Bacon at 10s.@18s.; 200 boxes Cheese at 17s. 6d., and, by steamer, 5,800 pkgs. Bacon and Butter at 35s.@40s. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.; 50 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Lard at 20s.; 180 tons Oil at 22s. 6d. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d.@2s.; 3,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. For Bristol—1,100 boxes Cheese at 22s. 6d.; 20 tons Heavy Goods at 20s. For Cork and orders—A Prussian vessel at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Havre—50 boxes Sugar at 40fr. For Marseilles—750 tcs. Lard and 1,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Genoa—700 bbls. Petroleum on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Nova Scotian	Jan. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
[illegible]	Jan. 1[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York.
Edinburgh	Jan. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Jan. 21	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New York.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Olympus	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Wash'ton	Jan. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Africa	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Geo. Washington	Jan. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

*Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS, BONDS, &c., AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 12½ o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKENS & CO.,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

Shares.	Shares.
50 W'msb'gh Gas Co.	25 2d-av. Railroad Co.
20 W'msb'gh Gas Co. scrip.	120 N. J. Central R. scrip.
10 Wash. (Marine) Ins. Co.	

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$10,000 Mariposa Co. Bonds.

Shares.	Shares.
63 Metropolitan Gas L. Co.	65 N. J. Cen. R. Co.
30 Gebhard Insurance Co.	50 Fireman's Fund Ins. Co.
140 Kings Co. Ins. Co.	20 Pacific Ins. Co.
20 Phœnix Insurance Co.	20 Fulton Ins. Co.
10 2d-av. Railroad Co.	

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:

One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.

Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.

These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at

The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTER-MASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of

SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,

deemed unserviceable.

The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Terms, cash in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

BAY MARE, TWO CARRIAGES, WAGON, ETC.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell TO-DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway:

A full-blooded black Abdallah Mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound; kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle; sired by Vermont Black Hawk; sold for no fault whatever, but only because she cannot travel quite up to 2.40, the time of her mate.

Also, light road wagon, harness, robe, blankets, &c.

Bay Mare, 8 years old, sound and kind, and a superior saddle beast; 2-wheeled gig, suitable for a broker's or collector's use.

Coupé Rockaway; six-seat extension top barouche; four-seat Rockaway; coal box wagon, leather top; buggy; four-seat park wagon, City built; harness, sleighs, &c.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.

Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st.:

146 GREEN SALTED HIDES.
136 DRY HIDES.
31 casks Tallow, just received from Newbern, N. C.

Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of
Colonel A. B. EATON, A. C. G. S. United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON PEARL, THOMPSON, PRINCE AND LAURENS STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John G. Adams and Wm. Adams, Executors of the estate of John Adams, deceased:

PEARL-ST.—The five-story brick building and lot, No. 213 Pearl-st., between Maiden-lane and Platt-st., being 20 feet 10 inches front, by about 160 feet deep.

THOMPSON-ST.—The two-story brick house and lot, No. 140 Thompson-st., near Prince-st. Lot 20.6 by about 98 feet.

LAURENS-ST.—The three-story brick front house and lot, No. 145 Laurens-st., in the rear of the Thomson-st. house. Lot 20.6 by 100.2.

PRINCE-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot No. 166 Prince-st., on the southeast corner of Thompson-st. Also, the three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 158, 160, 162 and 164 Prince-st., adjoining the above. Also, the four-story brick house and lot No. 148 Prince-st., on the southwest corner of Laurens-st.

THOMPSON-ST.—The three 3-story brick houses and lots Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Thompson-st., in the rear of the Prince-st. houses.

LAURENS-ST.—The four 3-story brick houses and lots Nos 113, 115, 117 and 119 Laurens-st., in the rear of No. 148 Prince-st., together with the four 3-story brick houses on the rear of the lots.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakapeo, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer.

BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, water-colors, drawings, &c., &c., comprising the works of the following artists, viz.: Sommers, Van Severdonck, W. M. Brown, Berlin, Corres, Carpentero, D. Col. Ver Mulen, Beecher, Brewston, De Blackaleer, Linning, Turner, Coates, Rosenburgh, Farnheim, Wontermarlens, Elicott, De Jong, Courgost, Chappel, Waterston and others. Also, a number of paintings just arrived from Europe and never before exhibited in this country. Also, the Berlin Gallery Illustrated, and views in France.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AND PIER PROPERTY in the Third Ward for sale.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell under decree in partition, on the 5th of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The valuable lots and stores Nos. 218, 220 and 222 Washington-st., Nos. 86, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101 and 103 Barclay-st., and Nos. 145, 146 and 147 West-st.

Also, the valuable pier and wharf property No. 25 North River, now under lease and used for the Hoboken Ferry and other purposes.

Maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &C., at auction.—J. COLE will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 and at 8 o'clock P. M., at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a fine assortment of oil-paintings, plain and colored engravings, &c.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BARTET'S, 369 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

TO BRICK-MAKERS AND CAPITALISTS. FOR SALE—About 50 acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson River, directly opposite the Rhinebeck Depot, and three-quarters of a mile north of the village of Rondout.

On the premises are one covered brick-yard and one open brick-yard, four dwelling houses, two barns, sheds and sleeping-houses, 500 feet of docking. Clay and sand in inexhaustible quantities adjoining the yards, and a never-failing stream of water running through the yards. Will be sold in parcels to suit.

For particulars, maps, &c., apply to PROSPER P. SHAW, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.; E. M. BRIGHAM, No. 48 Pine-st., or of WILLIAM SHAW, at Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

5TH-AV.—5-story English basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
5TH-AV.—4-story high stoop, brown stone, with stable. Extra size lot.
ALSO,
MADISON-AV.—4-story brown stone front, near 30th-st.
ALSO,
23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, extra size.
ALSO,
21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—4-story Philadelphia basement, brown stone.
ALSO,
37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—4-story brown stone, extra size, and in perfect order.
ALSO,
38TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—4-story brown stone, full-sized lot.
ALSO,
Houses and lots on 38th-st., 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th and 48th sts., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
ALSO,
A number of other desirable houses and lots in desirable locations.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FULL FRONT ON THE 5TH-AV., south of the Central Park.
ALSO,
several lots on 59th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., running through to 58th-st.
ALSO,
lots on 5th-av., opposite Central Park, most beautifully located as to view of the Park.
ALSO,
a number of very desirably located plots of lots in the vicinity of the Central Park.

For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS AND CAPITALISTS.—For sale, the new and splendid stores situated on the corner of Reade and Church sts., known as Nos. 84, 86, 88 and 90 Reade-st., being 100 feet front by 61 feet deep, with large vaults under the street, built in the best manner, regardless of cost. The property now brings in over 10 per cent. on the price, and will rent for much more. Possession of part can be had on May 1. This property will be sold low, and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE STORY BRICK house and lot, No. 17 Chesnut-st., Newark, N. J., pleasantly situated, near Broad-st., within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The house contains 28 rooms, including closets, is in complete order, having been painted and papered throughout during the past year, furnished with gas, and has water brought into the kitchen; good cellar, wash-room, &c. Price $6,500. Apply to KING & BOND, Newark, or to E. HYDE, No. 13 and 15 Coenties slip, New-York.

TWENTY COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—With one to four lots each; price $1,200, $1,300, $1,500, $1,600, $1,800; with seven to nine rooms. Buildings new, well built, easy terms payment. Also, 300 lots, at $125 each. CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, corner of Atlantic and Vansiclen avs.

FOR SALE.—THE ADJOINING TWO VACANT lots on the north side of Reade-st., 50 feet east of West Broadway; each lot 25x63 feet. Apply at the Vestry Office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., corner of Church-st. WM. E. DUNSCOMB, Comptroller.

STORE NO. 345 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, OPPOSITE CITY HALL—For sale or rent. First-class building, brown-stone front, 80 feet deep, four-story, with basement and under-cellar. Will be sold on easy terms, or rented low. Apply, from 13 to 3 o'clock, at Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in East 41st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., next vacant lot. House 25x55, lot 100 feet, in splendid order, frescoed. Possession given at once. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE AND brick English basement house for sale; has every modern improvement, including furnace, in first-rate order. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—In 27th-st., 85 feet west of Broadway. Also, No. 59 East 28th-st., four-story brown-stone. Also, No. 201 West 35th-st., 14 rooms, $6,500.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—CONVENIENT, FIRST CLASS House, with all the modern improvements, in a desirable location, convenient to the cars and ferry; house 31x50, lot 34x133 feet; or would exchange for a small house, with several lots of ground. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Second-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 51 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 21.8x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches, frescoed throughout, and in good condition. Inquire at No. 34 East 18th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE.—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Col. JAMES HARRISON, containing about 14 acres; situate on the brow of Bergen Hill, (Hudson Co., N. J.) one mile and a quarter from the Jersey City, Hoboken, Chambers and Desbrosses sts. ferries. The grounds are magnificently laid out; the choicest of fruit trees, all kinds, imported and in full bearing; a large mansion, with all the comforts of a city residence, with gas, water, &c., introduced; brick coach-house, stable, ice-house, summer-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary outbuildings. For a gentleman's residence or a public institution, this location cannot be surpassed anywhere in the vicinity of New-York City; nearer to Wall-st. and the centre of business than Madison-square, and the view of the Harbor, Narrows, New-York City, Long Island and the surrounding country cannot be surpassed. Terms of sale liberal. For further particulars apply to HENRY HARRISON, Trustee, No. 81 Cortlandt-st., corner of West-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, situated in Springfield, N. J., one mile from the Millburn and Summit depots, on the Morris & Essex Road—a first-class frame house, 35x42 feet, two stories, attic and basement; contains eight sleeping apartments, double parlors, reception-room, dining-room, kitchen and dairy. In connection with the above, there is a large kitchen, garden, fruit-trees, out-houses, and eighty acres of good farming land, if desired. Apply to JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 432 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT WITH THIRTY-five acres, ten miles west from Jersey City, with horse railroad to the gate connecting hourly with New-York trains; location unsurpassed for health, &c.; good neighborhood, as well as for speculative improvements. Address ESSEX, Box No. 1,557, New-York.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A MODERATE size farm, of good quality, within 40 miles of New-York, convenient to railroad or landings. Any one having such to dispose of will address with particulars, J. DENNIS, No. 13 Catharine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

DAGUERREAN ROOMS IN BROOKLYN to rent, upper part of brown store, 80 feet deep, No. 345 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, having been many years occupied for that business. Apply, from 13 to 3, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

TO LET—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 14 Broad-st., and Nos. 14 and 16 New-st. Can be leased for the term of 10 years from the first day of May next. For terms apply to SAMPSON & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

TO LET IN RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A house desirably located near Astoria, fine grounds, barn, &c. Rent low. For particulars apply at office of J. A. COWING, No. 11 Wall-st., or at factory of Long Island Oil Company, Hunter's Point.

TO LET.—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 159 4th-st., near Stewart's store—suitable for a light business, and a very desirable situation. Apply at No. 64 Reade-st.

STABLE TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE WITH large carriage-house to let to a private gentleman, in fine order, in West 13th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $500. Address Box No. 1,260 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM KEEGAN, OF KILLAGOWN, County of Wexford, laborer, left Ireland about 11 years back for New-York. He wrote to his family immediately on his landing there but has not since been heard of by them. He was then aged about 30 years. He is entitled to property in Ireland under the will of his uncle, John Keegan, and is required to claim it and to give notice to Mr. Corcoran, solicitor, No. 4 Stephens' Green, Dublin, Ireland, on or before the 28th day of February next, and to give notice at the office of this paper. If William Keegan will not give the notice required, an application will be made by his brothers, Michael Keegan and John Keegan, to the Court of Probate in Ireland for administration to him as of a deceased, so as to distribute the property he is entitled to.
JANUARY, 1864.

ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID TRUSTING or harboring my wife ELIZABETH S. HUNTER, after this date, as she has left her home without any provocation. Jan. 28, 1864.
E. HUNTER, No. 339 7th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, 22D INST., IN THE 6 o'clock P. M. train, Hudson River Railroad, a MINK VICTORINE. Five dollars reward will be paid by leaving it with Mr. SHEARS, Yonkers depot, or at No. 24 Beekman-st. J. L. LEIB.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH OFFERS FOR SALE a fine stock of new and second-hand tables, with his unrivaled combination cushions. Private houses, club-rooms and public rooms furnished.
W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 10 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—A PUBLIC MEETing in behalf of the "Poor Fund" of the Christian Alliance for soldiers' families and others, will be held at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Gen. ANDERSON will preside, and Maj.-Gen. Burnside, Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Dr. McDugall, Medical Director, United States Army; Rev. James E. Fuller, Colonel, United States Army; Rev. J. H. Burtis, A. M., B. S. Union, and Rev. C. C. Goss, Pastor of the Alliance, will participate in the exercises. Singing by the New-York Harmonic Society.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near corner 14th-st. and 7th-av. The missionary anniversary of this church will be held on SUNDAY, 31st inst. Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, of Washington City, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath missionary exercises will be held at 2 o'clock P. M., in the body of the church. Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, and other speakers will address the children. Rev. HENRY J. FOX will preach in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., between Elm and Marion sts., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, JAMES B. DUNN, the Pastor, and others; singing by the children. N. B.—The public are invited, as the occasion will be one of interest.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THIS Church will for the present hold its public services in the meeting-house of the South Baptist Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at 3½ o'clock P. M. on the SABBATH. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Weekly meetings on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AMONG THE FREEDMEN.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, late from Gen. Grant's army; Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Rev. J. H. BURTIS, Secretary of American Sunday-School Union, will speak in the First Baptist Church, 5th-st., corner South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. COOKMAN's labors in this church are meeting with great success; large and crowded congregations constantly attend his preaching, and many are anxiously inquiring the way to Zion. All are freely welcomed.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE EIGHTH SERmon in this series will be preached by the Rev. T. H. SKINNER, D. D., in the Church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Unsectarian Religion.* Union Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½, in Home Chapel, 29th-st., just east of Madison-av.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., the funeral sermon of Albert B. Sturges, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Causes of the Final Misery of the Wicked.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Preaching every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock, except Saturday.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular children's service, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, (children's missionary Sunday,) short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Five Points.

TENTH-AV. M. E. MISSION—NEXT DOOR to the corner of 37th-st.—Rev. STANLEY D'ORSAY will preach at the above-named place on SUNDAY EVENING. Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seats free, to which all are cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Class meeting on TUESDAY, and prayer meeting on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

A GREAT REVIVAL AT MISSION CHURCH, corner of 48th-st. and 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALTERS, leader, at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week, at 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. The twentieth of the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. J. McC HOLMES, of Brooklyn, on SABBATH, Jan. 31, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF SER-MONS ON THE LITURGY, will be preached by Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 31st inst., at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st. Subject—*Relations of the Prayer-Book to the Religious Tendencies of the Age.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who are interested in the doctrine of life, and of the coming kingdom at hand, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED IN the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 31, by Rev. T. McC. PETERS, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on the behalf of the Mission to the Public Institutions. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY, Jan 31. Morning services, in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock. The Evening services are discontinued until further notice.

PAUL'S HOPE OF THE TWO RESUREC-TIONS, will be the subject of a discourse by A. H. BROWN, at the Hall No. 95 6th-av., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Also preaching at 10½ A. M. by Elder T. J. COX, and 7½ P. M. by JOHN H. VANDERZEE. The public are invited. Seats free.

A STUBBORN FACT.—DESPITE THE SCURrility of the N. Y. *Herald* and its kindred, the children of God will hear his messenger, who is sent in the spirit of Elias to prepare the way of Christ. He will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. JAMES M. FULLER, of the Genesee Conference, and late Colonel of the 105th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers, will preach at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—SECOND SERIES.—South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rev. THOMAS S. HASTINGS will preach the fifth of this series of practical sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Growth in Grace.*

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av.—SUNDAY services at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the AFTERNOON being for deaf mutes. Seats free. Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Rector of the Church of the Advent, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Regular services MORNING and EVENING. A household baptism in the morning. Subject for evening—*The Laws of Prophetic Interpretation.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

THE REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., will preach, D. V., in the Presbyterian Church on 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of morning sermon, *The Whole World*—of the evening, *The Apocalypse.*

"GOSPEL DEMOCRACY VS. CHURCH Aristocracy," will be the subject of a discourse in Prof. MATTISON's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., *Elements of a True Revival.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

LECTURE ON WINTER WILL BE DE-LIVERED by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, in the Lecture-room of the Reformed Dutch Church. (Dr. WIGGINS',) corner 5th-st. and Avenue B, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.

ATHENEUM—BROOKLYN.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., the third sermon of the Course on "Our Saviour and Practical Life"—*How Our Lord Identified Himself with Labor.*

FOURTEENTH-ST. CHURCH.—REV. DR. CHAPIN, President of Beloit College, will preach in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., on SABBATH, Jan. 31, and the following SABBATH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCO-PAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. SAMUEL J. CORNEILLE, will preach MORNING and EVENING, Jan. 31. Seats for all.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, on SABBATH, the 31st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DE-liver his second lecture in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject: *Christ.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH SPEAKS ON SUNDAY, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject for evening's discourse chosen by the audience. Questions at the close of the lecture. Tickets 10 cents; for sale at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. J. R. W. SLOANE, NEW-York, will deliver a lecture in West 44th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1864, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Civil and Religious Liberty.* Admission 25 cents.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND STREET, corner Waverley Place.—Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A second lecture on *The Roman Catholic Church—its Good and its Bad features*—will be given SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. MOSES BALLOU. Rev. E. G. BROOKS preaches in the MORNING.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M., by Rev. A. H. MEAD. The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 P. M.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH AT the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—REV. DR. COOKE, OF St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in behalf of this Mission on SUNDAY EVENING, 31st inst., in Trinity Chapel. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Scripture Reviewing Class will be held at Room 20, Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING next, to discuss the Non-Resurrection theory. All are invited.

REV. W. A. SCOTT, D.D., WILL PREACH in the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church (near 8th-av.,) on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CLAIMS OF THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will be presented at the Congregational Church and friends in general, of Harlem on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 31, in Washington Hall, 3d-av., corner 125th and 126th sts. There will be present three white slave children, also a colored man, branded with the initials of his late master's name in his forehead. Services to commence at 7 o'clock Collection taken at the close of the meeting in aid of the Society.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF FREE Lectures will be delivered at Clinton Hall, SUNDAY, 31st inst., at 7½ A. M., upon the *Causes of the Comparative Inefficiency of Christianity,* by SAM. EVANS, author of "Christianity Placed upon its Own Principles." Sincere Christians of every denomination are invited.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The sixteenth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Subject—*Sanballat.* Preaching in the MORNING also, by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M., and 2½ P. M.

THE UNITED STATES IN PROPHECY.—Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor of the State-st Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.) Brooklyn, is preaching a course of thrilling sermons upon the "United States in Prophecy," every Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject to-morrow—*The Mission of the Stone Kingdom and the European Coalition.* Preaching at 10½ A. M.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st.—Preaching by Rev. J. W. DANIELS every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7. P. M. Subjects for SUNDAY—morning—*Christ as the Conqueror.* Evening—*God's Love in the Gift of his Son.* Baptism in the evening. Seats free.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Broome and Spring-sts.—Rev. JNO. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Experience Meeting at 3½ o'clock. Extra services will be continued every evening next week except Saturday. Seats free.

HELL, ITS ORIGIN, HISTORY AND DESTINY.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the second discourse on this subject, at the Historical Society's Building, 11th-st., 2d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Search after Hell among the works of God.* Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on Sundays at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Rev. S. C. THRALL, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW afternoon. Seats free.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SERMONS TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—REV. JAMES PRATT, of the Memorial Church, will preach the third of the course in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st., on SUNDAY. Sunday evening services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Prayer meeting at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

IRVING HALL.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL deliver one of the course of lectures on the *First Christian Century,* on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*St. Paul at Athens.* Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN H. RAYMOND, D. D., will preach at the Chapel of the Home of the Friendless, on 29th-st, near Madison-av., on SUNDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, from these words: *And he brought him to Jesus*

ANNA E. DICKENSON, AT THE COOP-ER INSTITUTE, on TUESDAY EVENING, will repeat the lecture—*Words for the Hour*—lately delivered at the Capitol, in Washington.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held the 26th inst., the following board was chosen:

Egbert L. Viele,	Henry G. Marquand,
R. M. Blatchford,	Theo. Baily Meyers,
John P. Crosby.	

At a meeting of Directors, held this day, EGBERT L. VIELE was elected President, and ELLIS POTTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE FIRST FEBRUARY, 1864, on the first mortgage bonds of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, as reorganized will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York City.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-tors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, the 9th of February next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 3d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed until after that date. By order,
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of Government tax, is this day declared payable on and after Monday, Feb. 8, proximo.
HENRY W. FORD, Cashier.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS, FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

SHEET IRON AND TIN PLATES FOR sale—By A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.
The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any other.
Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GER-MANIA, CAPT. EHLERS.—Consignees by this ship, just arrived from Hamburg, with damage to cargo in consequence of having been on fire at sea, will please call at our office and sign the average bond
LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK FOR SALE.—100 bales of No. 1 white rags; 100 bales of No. 2 seconds rags; 100 bales of colored rags; 25 tons of New Orleans rags; 10 tons county mixed rags, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at KEENEN'S rag warehouse, Nos. 110 and 112 Norfolk-st., New-York.

AMERICAN TRAVELERS WILL FIND excellent accommodations at fair rates at CATALDI'S HOTEL, (late Batt's,) Nos. 41, 42 and 43 Dover-st., Piccadilly, London. English, French, German and Italian spoken.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to
J. NELSON LUCKEY,
Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

7 1-4 CENTS A POUND PAID FOR OLD books, newspapers and pamphlets; also, the highest price for rags. Call before you sell, for we will pay more than any other house in the City. All kinds of paper manufactured to order. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st., N. Y.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD for a young man and his two sisters. Private family preferred. Reference exchanged. Address No. 216 Henry-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director .... Max Maretzek
The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
The first representation will be
ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock,
when will be produced Petrella's new and brilliant opera, in 4 acts of
IONE;
OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its splendid mise en scene,
AND THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
Ione .... Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Nidia .... Mlle. HENRIETTE SULZER
Glauco .... Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Arbaces .... Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Burbo .... Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI
Salustio .... Sig. Reichardt
Clodio .... Herr Muller
Dirce .... Mlle. Milner
Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO.
The regular opera nights of next week will be
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 6,
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The box office for
SUBSCRIPTION
will be open on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28,
from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864,
The great success,
TROMB-AL-CAZAR,
operette bouffée, in one act, by Offenbach.
LE CŒUR ET L'ARGENT,
OU LES PETITS OISEAUX,
comedie in three acts, by MM. Labiche et Delacour.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely.
Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
I beg to state that the performances at my theatre
TUESDAY NEXT,
the 2d of February, will be for the
BENEFIT
of the
SANITARY COMMISSION.
The whole of the receipts will be given to that institution.
I respectfully and earnestly, therefore, beg to draw the particular attention of the public to that evening.
J. W. WALLACK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation to take care of children and do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Apply at her present employer's, 21 West 46th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman desires a situation in City or country as general servant; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a situation as governess for small children, and would take entire charge of them. Apply at No. 336 6th-av., near 21st-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant young woman, as nurse or nurse and seamstress in a first-class family; no others need apply; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 94 West 20th-st.

SEWING DONE IN FAMILIES BY THE day or week by a lady with Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address Miss LYONS, 300 West 18th-st.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEM-BERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE MOST THOR-OUGH business training and experience, amply qualified for the post of correspondent or chief bookkeeper, cashier, or superintendent of accounts, &c., in a large mercantile or financial house, is open to an engagement with parties willing to pay well for what is done well. No others need apply. References unquestionable. Address HUDSON, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable Protestant married man; no family; is a thorough master of his business; strictly temperate; refers to his last employer in this City; has the best of reference; no objections to the country. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, has good references from his last place, where he has lived over two years and a half. Call or address C. GRAHAM, harness-maker, No. 66 University-place.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a married man as coachman and gardener, to go a few miles in the country. Apply on Monday at No. 198 Broadway, Room No. 8.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIence, and writes a good hand, would like to make himself useful in doors, and principally with his pen; his object is not so much salary as employment; references as to reliability shall be perfectly satisfactory. Address HOMO, Chatham-square Post-office.

AS HEAD PORTER.—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes to obtain a permanent situation as head porter in a store, runner of a bank, &c.; the best of City reference will be given. Apply to WM. A. KOBBE, Nos. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of 18, who writes an excellent hand, is quick and correct in figures, having some knowledge of book-keeping. Address GEO. H. GALE, Box No 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF PHARMACY, a situation in a wholesale or retail drug-store; fully competent to take charge of a store; first-class references given. Address G. ANDREWS, Walker's Hotel, Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO GROCERS AND PROVISION DEAL-ERS.—A situation wanted in a house in the above trade; is a good accountant, and can influence a good, near-by country trade; No. 1 City and country references given. Address B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in a wholesale grocery house: understands the business and can influence a good trade. Address A. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION AS COACHMAN wanted by a respectable single man, who has lived in some of the most respectable families in the City; can be seen at No. 681 Broadway—Drigg's grocery store—or address J. K., as above.

HELP WANTED

PROOF-READER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIgent printer, familiar with job-work, to read proof; must be systematic and careful; a permanent place at good wages to the right man. Also, two or three first-class job hands wanted. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER and his wife, to go a short distance in the country; the man must understand his business thoroughly, and the woman must be a good cook and washer and ironer—Scotch or German preferred. Call at No. 110 East 17th-st., with references, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, BY A PRIVATE family in Hoboken; she must come well recommended, and be willing to assist in washing and ironing; to a neat, capable and obliging person a good and pleasant home and liberal wages will be offered. Apply at store, No. 48 Howard-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, as chambermaid and seamstress, a person who can bring good City recommendations. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day, at No. 13 Washington-place.

BOY WANTED IN A PHYSICIAN'S OF-fice; must have good reference as to truth and honesty; age between 12 and 15 years; wages, $6 per month, with board and lodging. Call at No. 278 4th-av., between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

AN ADVERTISING AGENT WANTED FOR a weekly financial paper well known. A thorough canvasser and efficient agent wanted; commission or salary given. Apply at No. 62 William-st. Office No. 10.

BOY WANTED—TO LEARN THE PRINTING business; a smart, active lad, 14 to 16 years of age, who has had at least one year's experience in type-setting. Apply at No. 18 Ann-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, WASHer and ironer in a private family; one who can come well recommended; none others need apply. Call at No. 276 Lexington-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

DRY GOODS.

FOR SALE.

The stock and fixtures of an old and well-known Lace, Embroidery, Ribbon, Hosiery, Glove, &c., &c., Store, having the largest Trade of any establishment of its kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and are in original packages. The stock is fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further information, apply to the Proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 8th av. Agents need not apply.
WM. KINZEY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
Third time this season, Garrick & Coleman's standard comedy, the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
Lord Ogleby .... Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling .... Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville .... Mr. Daly
Canton .... Mr. John Sefton
Brush .... Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling .... Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg .... Mrs. Vernon
Fanny .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty .... Miss Ione Burke
Trusty .... Miss Carman
Chambermaid .... Miss Green
MONDAY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
TUESDAY, 2d February,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SANITARY COMMISSION,
on which occasion the entire receipts will be presented to this institution. Mr. Lester Wallack's play of
ROSEDALE
will be performed.
WEDNESDAY,
MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY—Eighty-sixth night of
ROSEDALE
FRIDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
SATURDAY—Eighty-seventh time of
ROSEDALE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Oh! the prophetic vision of Shakespeare:
"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefaction."
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½; close at 10½.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost .... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that
A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker.
BENEFIT OF MR. BAKER.
The talented artistes,
WEBB SISTERS,
have kindly volunteered, and will appear.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
KISS IN THE DARK.
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
NAN (the Good-for-Nothing .... Miss ADA WEBB
DAY TOO LATE
MISS ADA and EMMA WEBB
in eight different characters.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
MR. GABRIEL HARRISON'S
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MARITANA.
Opera Night at Niblo's Saloon,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPTICON,
comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION,
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock: single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
DR. COLTON
WILL GIVE A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN—NO BOYS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30.
TWELVE LADIES AND FOUR CHILDREN
Will inhale the gas. Song, poetry, dancing, &c. Dr. C. will endeavor to conduct the entertainment so as to deserve the attendance of the most intelligent class of ladies.
Dr. C. will give one more public exhibition on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 3.
Admission—Ladies 10 cents, children 5 cents. No boys admitted. Doors open at 2. Commence at 3 o'clock.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of Equestrianism, and numerous other attractions.
Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Private box seats, 50 cents. Commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERA-ture lessons by a Parisian, licentiate of the University of Paris. M. LANGUELLIER, No. 6 West 11th-st., 2 doors from Broadway.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av. The Spring term will commence Feb. 3.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. Mail Steamship
YAZOU,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for NEW-ORLEANS direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
No freight received or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE "PELOUBET HARMONIUMS" AND ORGAN HARMONIUMS are offered to the public, and the closest examination invited, in full confidence that their organ-like qualities of tone, distinct voicing of registers, greatly improved pedals, and great economy of cost and space, render them the most desirable reed instruments made.
3 banks of keys and pedals $450
2 banks of keys and pedals .... $360 and $295
1 bank of keys and pedals .... $230 and $175
Without pedals .... $190, $120 and (4oct.) $65
Preserve this and send for an illustrated circular.
General Depot, J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y.

IN PRESS—THE EXCELSIOR MUSIC BOOK, FOR violin, flute or cornet. "When the Boys Come Home," "I Love that Dear Old Flag the Best." "Your Fortune is Too Small for Me." Italian and silk violin strings, each 25 cents, mailed.
FREDERICK BLUME, 208 Bowery.

AT MILLET'S OLD MUSIC STORE, No. 295 Broadway, can be found the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country; cheap for cash. Orders from the country or City promptly filled.

13 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTES FOR sale at $200 each; all new and warranted for three years. Call at the manufactory, No. 143 East 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT, for one or more years, with the view to purchase, a country place with from two to four acres of land, not more than ten miles from City Hall and on Manhattan Island; house must contain all the modern improvements; stable, fruit and shade trees indispensable. Address L. O., Box No. 1,488 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW ATTRACTIONS,
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA.
A NEW GIANT.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT.
IMMENSE COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
The great Domestic Romantic Drama,
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
with new Scenery, Decorations, Music, Costumes, &c., &c.,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, 7½.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER
produces beautiful music at each performance,
ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE,
and on
THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COFFEE-POT.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
the largest ever seen in any part of the world.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARAB GIANT,
born in the city of Jerusalem; for ten years an officer in the Turkish army,
8 FEET 3 INCHES HIGH, and
WEIGHS 463 POUNDS!
One of the finest-formed men ever seen; a perfect gentleman, easy and affable in his manners, always polite and attentive to his visitors.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
8 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 400 pounds.
THE TOWERING GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and 8 feet high.
MISS ANNA SWAN,
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL,
ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, AND EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH,
the tallest female ever known in any part of the world, or of any age. Miss SWAN is always sociable, pleasant, and agreeable to visitors, never fails to interest and please them. They are all visible at all hours, every day and evening.
THE WHAT IS IT?
OR MAN MONKEY,
has returned to the Museum for a short time, and may be seen every day and evening.
ALBINO FAMILY,
from Madagascar, who, though born of Black African parents, are white as snow—have pure white skin, long, flowing white hair, and pink eyes.
LAST WEEK OF
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA. Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ OF NEW-YORK.
This Society will give their
ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.
The most extensive preparations have been made by the committee to render the ball one of the most attractive and brilliant of the season; the manifold carnival, jests and grand masquerade processions which will take place that evening, will make the ball particularly interesting. As on former occasions, Noll's double band has been engaged to perform alternately without interruption, excellent ball and promenade music. Mr. Charles Schwarz, janitor of the Liederkranz Hall, has taken charge of the restaurant, and to give all participants an ample chance to sup comfortably, the table will be set twice, at 11½ and at 1 o'clock.
To prevent overcrowding, only a limited number of tickets at $5 for one gentleman and ladies, will be issued, and these can be obtained only by way of introduction through the members of the Liederkranz, viz.:
O. OTTENDORFER, 17 Chatham-st.; WM. JELLINGHAUS, 14 Cooper Union; EUG. S. BALLIN, 24 Exchange-place; C. F. TEXTOR, 3 William-st.; G. BARRELHANN, 6 Hanover-st.; SIGISMUND KAUFFMAN, 39 Nassau-st.; A. STURN, 92 William-st.; A. MYERS, 24 Forsyth-st.; L. A. GRASSE, 320 Greenwich-st.; E. BREDT, 56 Barclay-st.; A. BEAUTIGAM, 21 Amity-st.; H. GEBHARD, 161 5th-av.; CHAS. E. DODGE, 84 Columbia-st.; O. SACKERSDORFF, 237 Broadway; FRED. KAPP, 122 Broadway; H. R. BALTZER, 50 Exchange-place; C. F. SCHRAMM, 110 Pearl-st.; A. G. WOOD, Broad-st.; CARL AMANN, 105 Wall-st.; CHAS. HANSETT, Beekman-st.; WM. STEINWAY, 82 Walker-st.; OTTO ERNST, 62 Bowery; H. C. F. KOCH, 314 Canal-st.; JACOB WINDMULLER, 6 Abingdon-square; E. SCHUBERTH, 98 Spring-st.
No tickets will be sold at the door, and none will be received which do not bear the name of the gentleman introduced and the member introducing. These tickets are, without exception, not transferable.
The check attached to each ticket must be retained by the holder and shown to the Committee on demand while in the ball-room.
Every person is required to unmask on entering the place, or while at the ball, should the Committee demand it. The strictest control will be maintained.
GEORGE NEMBACH, Secretary.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE
No 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT .... Manager.
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
THIS AFTERNOON,
a grand day entertainment for families will be given, when
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE
and the full strength of the company will appear.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING
will be presented a splendid programme of
THRILLINGLY EXCITING ACTS,
introducing the incomparable Equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO MAGNIFICENT SCENES!
THE SPANOLA BROTHERS,
STICKNEY, THE SOMERSET RIDER,
AND THE ENTIRE MAMMOUTH COMBINATION OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock.
The celebrated troupe of genuine
BEDOUIN ARABS
are engaged, and will appear on MONDAY NIGHT.

ARMY RELIEF BAZAAR BUILDINGS,
ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, N. Y., Jan 18, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, through the Secretary of State, having generously donated to this Bazaar (which is to be held at Albany, in the month of February, A. D., 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers,) the original draft of his FIRST EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION, dated Sept. 22, A. D., 1862, the undersigned, a Special Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give public notice that the said Proclamation will be sold by issuing a series of tickets, duly numbered from 1 to 5,000, at $1 for each ticket. The number of tickets issued not to exceed 5,000, but the issue may be limited to any less number in the discretion of the Committee. The drawing to be made by putting the various numbers or names of the purchasers of tickets sold in the same wheel used by the Provost-Marshal of the Fourteenth Congressional District of the State of New-York, in making the draft of soldiers for said district. The holder of the first ticket drawn will be entitled to the Proclamation.
The Proclamation is in the proper handwriting of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, excepting two interlineations in pencil made by William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the formal heading and ending of the document, which are in the handwriting of the Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State. It is written on one side of four half sheets of foolscap paper, and can be seen and examined either in the Bazaar Buildings or in the Office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in the State Hall, Albany.
This Proclamation is, in the opinion of the Committee, an autographic and historic treasure of more interest and importance even than the Proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, which was only the necessary sequence of the September Proclamation.
Tickets can be obtained immediately by inclosing $1 for each ticket, with name and residence, to WILLIAM BARNES, Chairman of the Committee, Albany, N. Y. If any of our friends in Great Britain wish to compete for this valuable document, a contribution of four shillings sterling will give one chance for it; and all sums realized for exchange over $1 per ticket will, if desired, be given in shares to the British Museum. Mr. T. H. Barker, No. 41 John Dillon-st., Manchester, is solicited to act for Great Britain.

WILLIAM BARNES,	GERRIT SMITH,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,	THOS. W. OLCOTT,
JOHN K. PORTER,	WM. C. BRYANT,
JAMES A. BELL,	Special Committee

LECTURES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKENSON
will repeat her Lecture,
"WORDS FOR THE HOUR,"
lately delivered
IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, 1864.
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT will preside.
Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, (kept till 8 o'clock,) 50 cents. Sold by Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Mathews, No. 757 Broadway.
A few platform tickets, price 50 cents, sold at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.
To avoid a crowd at the 8th-st. entrance, buy tickets beforehand, and enter on the 3d-av. side.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8.

LECTURES ON BRITISH ORATORS.—Prof. S. G. BROWN, of Dartmouth College, will repeat, by request, a course of six Lectures on Eminent British Orators, first delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston.
The lectures will be given on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Subjects—CHATHAM, BURKE, FOX, PITT, SHERIDAN and ERSKINE.
Tickets for the course, $2; for a gentleman and lady, $3; single admission, 50c. To be had at Lockwood's and Randolph's Bookstores, and at the door.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A FIRM ABOUT STARTING UNDER very favorable circumstances the Banking and Stock Brokerage business in this city, desires to secure the services of a party familiar with the business, who can furnish $5,000 cash; a member of the Stock Board preferred, with whom a favorable arrangement would be made. Address, with real name, L., Box No. 113, Philadelphia Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Tailoring establishment so successfully carried on by the late Samuel Joyce. To a party capable of carrying on the business the connection already formed would be of great value. Apply to SAMUEL JOYCE, No. 680 Broadway, or 67 West 11th-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE IN THE flourishing town of Newburgh, 60 miles from New-York City, on the Hudson River. For particulars, address DRUGGIST, Box No. 398, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—SITUATED IN a highly respectable neighborhood, doing a flourishing first-class business; handsomely stocked and fitted; five years' lease; terms cash. Apply to J. K. CURTIS, M. D., Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK.
THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
AND POSITIVE TRIUMPH
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
warrants the announcement that it
WILL BE PLAYED
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUPERB ACTING BY THE TALENTED COMPANY,
THE NEW SCENERY BY HILLIARD AND MEADER,
THE NEW DECORATIONS BY WALLIS,
THE NEW MACHINERY BY RUNYON,
THE NEW OVERTURE AND ORIGINAL MUSIC BY
H. B. DODWORTH,
have received the
STRONGEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE ENTIRE PRESS,
THE WONDER AND DELIGHT
of the
CROWDS THAT NIGHTLY WITNESS
this masterpiece of dramatic art.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as
CORNEY McWATH, the Connie Soogah,
a faithful follower of Lacy O'Connor, with the song of
ELLEN ASTORE and the IRISH WEDDING.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS .... as .... NELLY NOLAN
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose.
MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
CROWDED HOUSES!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY,
unable to obtain admittance to witness the present most laughable and entertaining programme, which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. FRANK DREW, Mr. FRANK DREW,
with the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY,
and the
CELEBRATED FIERY, UNTAMED STEED
will appear in
MAZEPPA.
Commencing every evening with the most successful comedy produced this season, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
received every night for the past two weeks with shouts of laughter,
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as Mr. BAGSHOT.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7½ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
will shortly make her first appearance at this theatre.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; or,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. Lent .... Manager
THIS EVENING will be presented, a
BRILLIANT PROGRAMME
of diversified and exciting
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the distinguished equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
IN TWO MAGNIFICENT ACTS,
together with the entire mammoth combination of
EQUESTRIANS, CLOWNS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, VOLTIGEURS AND EQUILIBRISTS
attached to the amphitheatre. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Family Entertainments, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1864.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.—"Faust Symphony," F. Liszt; "Introduction to Lohengrin," R. Wagner, and Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber.
VOCALISTS.—Messrs. Joseph Hermanns, "Basso," and L. Quint, "Tenor," and the "Arion Society."
Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, $1 50 each. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

SKATING—SKATING—BALL'S UP!
At the large hall of J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
New patent floor skates, nearest approach to ice skating yet discovered: a most fascinating and healthy exercise for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Call and obtain a circular.
Light gymnastics, fencing, broad-sword, single stick, &c.

GRAND CONCERT.
DEBUT IN AMERICA OF
MR. ALFRED H. PEASE, PIANIST.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE would announce his first Grand Concert, to take place at Dodworth's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1864, on which occasion he will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, Soprano;
HERR HABLEMANN, Tenor;
MR. J. R. THOMAS, Basso.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

PERHAM'S,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Go and visit
THE GREAT STEREOSCOPTICON,
AT PERHAM'S, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
BUY FOUR ADMISSION COUPONS
FOR ONE DOLLAR,
and thus assist the Invalid Soldier Fund, and secure an interest in the donation property.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman $5
Season tickets for ladies 3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years 3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

FAIRS.

THE LADIES' NATIONAL UNION FAIR—About to be held at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the 8th and 9th of February, for the relief of the Freedmen and colored soldiers, it is trusted, will meet with the warmest sympathy and liberality of a Christian public. Their rooms at the Cooper Institute, No. 20, are open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the reception of donations of money, clothing, fancy articles, confectionaries and provisions. Parties having curiosities, paintings, or anything of merit, would receive the thanks of the ladies if they would loan them for the purpose of a museum. Those residing in Brooklyn can leave their donations at the Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at No. 20 Cooper Institute, at the office of the *Principia,* No. 104 William-st., and at the office of the *Anglo-African,* No. 50 Beekman-st.

POLITICAL.

TO THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.
JAN. 28, 1864.
The day is not far distant when you will be called upon to elect an occupant for the Presidential Chair. This is a most important and momentous question, well worthy of your careful consideration.
From the 12th of April, 1861, our march onward has been steady and grand. The heart of the people has been true to the great principles of liberty, which are to be maintained to the end.
In ABRAHAM LINCOLN the loyal people have found a true leader, and an able defender of the great ideas upon which our Government was founded. He has been tried, and not found wanting. No man in modern times ever came into office under such trying circumstances—none ever worked more diligently to bring discordant elements together, and make them move in harmony.
From the chaos of human passions, dishonest interests, political intrigues, and subtle treason pervading every department of Government, order has been created, and, although in the midst of a war of almost unparalleled magnitude, we move on as in times of the most sublime peace.
It is therefore proposed that on the 22d of February, 1864, all citizens of the United States, without regard to party, who are in favor of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, shall meet at appropriate places, within their towns, counties or States, for the purpose of giving public expression of their sentiments upon this most important question.

MOSES TAYLOR,	DENNING DUER,
CHARLES C. JUDSON,	EDWARD MINTURN,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,	GEORGE W. BLUNT,
JOHN STEWARD,	R. L. TAYLOR,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,	E. E. MORGAN,
ROBERT S. HONE,	R. STURGIS,
A. W. SPIES,	EDWARD LARNED,
S. S. WYCKOFF,	RUSH C. HAWKINS,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,	GEORGE F. TALMAN,
THOS B. STILLMAN, MASON THOMSON, HENRY M. FABER,	National Conference Committee of the Union Lincoln Association of New-York. S. DRAPER, President.

S. J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS—SIR.—YOU ARE requested to attend a general meeting of butchers of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to be held at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., on MONDAY, Feb. 1, at 6 o'clock P. M., in relation to the proposed increase of internal revenue tax on slaughtered animals.
J. W. CLINCH, Secretary.

WANTED—SOME KIND PERSON TO ADOPT A healthy and pretty male infant, 3 months old, dark complexion, of respectable family. Address G. W., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Your TROCHES are too well and favorably known to need commendation."

Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat (for which the TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT MEN.—Gen. THOMAS; Lord ELGIN, Archbishop HUGHES; THACKERAY; NENA SAHIB; King of Oude; with Portraits, Biographies, and Characters; also, TOM KING, the Pugilist, a Drummer Boy, &c. SIGNS OF CHARACTER.—PHYSIOGNOMY; The Physiology of Expression—the Mouth, the Eyes, the Nose, the Ears, &c.—with Engravings. ETHNOLOGY.—Among the Skulls—Illustrated. PSYCHOLOGY Presentiments; A Knowing Dog, &c.; 46 Engravings. In February Phrenological Journal. Double No. only 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS IN LIFE depends on the right man filling the right place. Phrenology indicates this. Examinations daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway. A class for practical instruction meets Tuesday and Friday evenings.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

In consequence of the raid of the pirate Semmes in Eastern waters, the price of East India products has materially advanced. For that and other causes, KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE will, on and after Feb. 1, be sold at 25 cents ℔ lb. Ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Would you like to be absolutely sure upon retiring at night that no window or door of your house can be opened without your knowledge. Those who use the Burglar Alarm Telegraph express this sense of perfect security, and in six years' experience none have been betrayed.

E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway (Fairbanks.)

[Advertisement.]

Intensely interesting ILLUSTRATIONS on the live subjects of the day, with many graphic scenes and valuable literary matter, in *Demorest's N. Y. Illustrated News* of this week, now ready.

MARRIED.

ELLIOTT—ADAMS.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., HENRY H. ELLIOTT, Jr., to HELEN G., daughter of J. T. Adams.

NICHOLS—AUTEN.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. J. W. Schenck, WM. L. NICHOLS, of New-York, to MAGGIE D. AUTEN, daughter of Gustavus Auten, Esq., of New-Brunswick. No cards.

PERKINS—POTTS.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, by the bride's father, MAURICE PERKINS, Esq., to ANNIE D. POTTS.

☞ Massachusetts and Connecticut papers please copy.

PARKER—JACKSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 28, by Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., CHARLES HENRY PARKER, of Boston, Mass., and LAURA WALCOTT TROTTER, daughter of the late John P. Jackson.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Friday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, WILLIAM P., son of John D. Ascough, aged 31 years, 11 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 P. M., from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st.

DEREAU.—At Madison, Wis., on Thursday, Jan. 21, SAMUEL S. DEREAU, son of Samuel Dereau, Esq., in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the 7th-st. M. E. Church, (7th-st., near 3d-av.,) on Sunday afternoon, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock. His friends and relatives, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

DEMAREST.—On Friday, Jan. 29, of consumption, JACOB DEMAREST, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., and the fraternity generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 140 East 24th-st., one door east of 2d-av., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

MASONIC SUMMONS.—The members of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby sts., on Sunday, Jan. 31, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late brother, JACOB DEMAREST. The members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, and the fraternity generally, are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet with us, at our rooms, on this solemn and interesting occasion. By order of JOSEPH H. TOONE, M.

SYLVESTER SIGLER, Jr., Secretary.

HALL.—In Flushing, L. I., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Isaac Osgood, Esq., ANN MARIA HALL, in the 80th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, St. George's Church, Flushing, this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

HALLOCK.—Of paralysis, on Fifth day, the 28th of First month, MARY B., relict of Reuben Hallock, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 681 Greenwich-st., on Seventh day, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JENKINS.—In New-York City, on Thursday, Jan. 28, of scarlet fever, MARY EMELIE, only daughter of Thomas H. and Annie Jenkins.

Funeral services will be held in Trinity Church, Hoboken, N. J., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

KELLY.—JAMES KELLY, in the 70th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 86 West 34th-st. His friends, and those of his son, John J. Kelly, also his son-in-law, James Furey, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

LEONARD.—Lost overboard from steamship *Australasian*, at sea, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JAMES BRUCE LEONARD, son of the late John Leonard, of this City, aged 31 years.

MUNRO.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Jan. 29, MARY ANN MUNRO, wife of John Munro, aged 56 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Disciples' Meeting-house, 17th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MEAD.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, DARIUS MEAD, M. D., in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Feb. 1. Carriages will be in waiting at the railway depot for the 11:30 A. M. train from New-York.

QUIN.—At her residence in Fort Lee, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA QUIN, relict of John Quin, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Howard, No. 100 East 19th-st. Her remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where there will be a solemn High Mass of requiem for the repose of her soul.

RANDELL.—At Newtown, L. I., ADRIANNA, wife of William Randell, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, John W. Merrell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, and 2 o'clock from the Presbyterian Church, thence to Cypress Hills for interment.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday evening, Jan. 29, EDWARD O., son of Thomas J. and Elizabeth L. Townsend, in the 19th year of his age.

Particulars hereafter.

STAPLES.—At the residence of her father-in-law, Capt. Isaac R. Staples, on Thursday morning, Jan. 28, CATHERINE FRANCES VARNEY, wife of Capt. Cyrus E. Staples.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 90 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Bangor and Eastport, Me., papers please copy.

WALKER.—At Owego, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 27, Mrs. HELEN WALKER, relict of the late Robert Walker, of this City, in the 81st year of her age.

Her friends, and those of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Allen, No. 131 Macdougal-st., without further invitation.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets...... 5 15 | Moon rises. 12 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 11 41 | Gov. Island.. 12 30 | Hell Gate.. 1 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans, H. Thompson; Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ships S. Adams, Chase, Liverpool, —— Tapscott; Shakespeare, (Brem.,) ——, London, Charles Luling & Co.; Webster, Norris, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

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Sloop Eagle, Van Name, York River, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Germania, (Hamb.,) Ehlers, Hamburg Jan. 10, and Southampton 15th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Was detained at Southampton 2 ds. by fog; had westerly gales most of the passage. Jan. 23, lat. 47 26, lon. 47 38, was 8 hours among very large ice fields.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool Jan. 16, and Queenstown 17th, at 4:19 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Kedar, (Br.,) Muir, Liverpool Jan. 12, and Queenstown 13th, at 3:40 P. M., with mdse. and 243 passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 12, at 2 P. M., passed ships Richard Alsop and Zaboah, bound in.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Pennington, Washington, D. C., 51 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Jan. 29, at 2 P. M., off Squan Inlet, spoke schr. A. J. De Rossett; the Captain reported having struck on Absecomb Shoals the night previous, which caused the vessel to leak badly. He wished a steamtug sent to his assistance.

Steamer Locust Point, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Baltimore, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence.

Bark Glenclune, (of Glasgow,) Turnbull, Foo-Choo 120 ds., passed Angier Oct. 29, with teas to Thayer & Peabody.

Bark Jeune Marie, (Fr.,) Verre, Odessa, via Dunkirk, 61 ds., with wool to C. F. & F. W. Coggill. Had very heavy weather; split sails, stove boat, sprung rudder, etc.

Bark Marie Lucie, (Hamb.,) Diedrichsen, Foo-Choo Sept. 26, passed Angier Oct. 28, St. Helena Dec. 24, with teas to order. Jan. 8, lat. 1 00 S., lon. 33 W., saw a Br. ship showing 3d dist. pendant Nos. 7, 9, 2, 1, heading N.

Brig T. H. A. Pitts, (Br., of Bermuda,) McDonald, Aux Cayes Jan. 10, and Inagua 16th, with salt to master. 14th inst., lat. 20 14, lon. 73 39, spoke a brig showing Captain's number 1,799, from New-York for Jamaica.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br., of Balize,) Dameiter, Minititlan Dec. 14, and Coatzacoalcos Bar 4th inst., with mahogany to F. Alexandre & Son.

Schr. Vernon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stanwood, Cape Haytien, via Long Island Sound, 14 ds., with logwood to Smithers & Co.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

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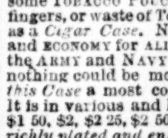

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The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR., No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly, GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING, Musical Instruments, 161 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1863.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.—GENTS: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully, ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES KNOWN AS HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcerous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing IN MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1864, } 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—22.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of property-owners in Thirty-eighth-street, to have said street, between the Second and Third avenues, paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers three hundred and forty-two, three hundred and forty-four and three hundred and forty-six West Forty-third-street, also sunken lots numbers three hundred and fifty and three hundred and fifty-two Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frank McElroy for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars and seventy cents, to be in full for printing invitations and programmes for the Russian Banquet, as per accompanying bill, and charge the same to the appropriation for the reception of the Russian officers, or any other unexpended appropriation.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested and authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, for the sum of two thousand dollars, for the use of the Charitable Fund of said Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Tredwell and Jarmons, number one hundred and twenty Fulton-street, to display goods in front of their premises, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a house for the use of Hose Company number thirteen, on the property recently purchased for that purpose, number seven Mangin-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for the Sixteenth Regiment, Fester's Artillery, New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed forthwith to remove the pump and cover the well over on the northwest corner of Sheriff and Broome streets, the same being at the present time in a dangerous condition.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That the sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-five, two hundred and twenty-seven, two hundred and twenty-nine and two hundred and thirty-one West Forty-first street, about one hundred feet east of Tenth-avenue, be filled in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was laid over.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received to attend the First Invitation Ball of the Mutual Base Ball Club, at the City Assembly Rooms, February one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was accepted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with reference to a Court-room for the First District Court.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resignation of Carleton M. Herrick as Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Elias J. Patterson be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Carleton M. Herrick.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Messrs. Masterson & Steele to place a small sign on the lamp-post on the southeast corner of Pine and William streets, the same to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be granted to Messrs. A.W. Lewis & Company to receive and deliver goods at their premises, numbers twenty-four and twenty-five South-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Petition of Charles M. Connelly and others, against the further construction of a sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, with resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to discontinue the construction of the sewer in Fifty-ninth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, at a point four hundred feet from the Eighth-avenue, providing the same can be done without detriment to the City.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Lewis D. Phillips, to construct an elevated railway over bulkhead between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, North River, for the purpose of conveying coal from vessels, without obstructing the bulkhead, to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution that permission be granted to Mr. James Cook to erect a portico in front of building on Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, said portico not to extend beyond the court-yard line, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTION.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on National Affairs of Board of Aldermen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in favor of adopting resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the certain parties for the amount set opposite their names, and charge the amount to the account of City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, that so much of the message of his Honor the Mayor, communicated to this Board, January four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, as relates to city taxation, collection of arrears of personal axes and issue ofrevenueb onds, be referred to the Committee on Taxes.

So much thereof as relates to Excise Licenses, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of stone piers, to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

So much thereof as relates to the revenue and expenditure of the City Inspector's Department, to the Committee on Finance.

So much thereof as relates to paving and repaving the streets of the City with trap-blocks, to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

So much thereof as relates to the authority under the Charter to regulate, grade and pave streets, to the Committee on Law Department.

So much thereof as relates to the construction of abattoirs, and to the sale of the markets, to the Committee on Markets.

So much thereof as relates to the City railroads, to the Committee on Railroads.

So much thereof as relates to the Central Park and other parks, to the Committee on Lands and Places.

So much thereof as relates to the public printing, to the Committee on Printing and Advertising.

So much thereof as relates to the increase of salaries, to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

So much thereof as relates to the City Government and Charter Reform, to the Committee on the Law Department.

Councilman Webster moved to amend said resolution by striking out after the word "taxes," in fourth line, the words "and issue of revenue bonds," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "so much thereof as relates to the issue of revenue bonds to the Committee on Finance;" also, in the section relating to the regulation, grading, &c., of streets, to strike out the words "Law Department," and insert in lieu thereof the word "Streets."

Which was accepted by Councilman Jaques.

The resolution was then adopted.

Resolution, that the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be laid and relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently the resolution was taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution, that the sidewalks on the Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth-street and its junction with Broadway, be flagged full width where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald,—21.

Resolution that Seventy-fifth-street, between First and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, curb and gutter stones set, and sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Resolution that the sidewalks of Fifty-second-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be flagged a space four feet wide through the same, and the curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution that the low and sunken lots on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, be filled to the grade of said street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—21.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Morris-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"One-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

The resolution as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Shaeter, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—19.

Negative—Councilmen Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques—3.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Liberty-street, from its junction with Maiden-lane to the North River, also Maiden-lane, from its junction with Liberty-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "One-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved to recommit the report.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Gross, Koster, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer—6.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Repper, Houghtalin, McGrath, Cook, Brandon, Fitzgerald—15.

Councilman Jaques moved to lay the report on the table.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Rector-street, from Broadway to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words "one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners, and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

Councilman Jaques moved that the report be laid over.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Cedar-street, from Pearl-street to the North River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Hagerty moved to amend said resolution by adding thereto the words, "one half the expense to be borne by the property-owners and the remainder by the City."

Which was carried.

The report was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healey, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald—20.

Negative—Councilmen Opdyke, Jaques—2.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that Houston-street, from Avenue D to the Bowery, be paved with Belgian Pavement, one-half the expense to be borne by the property-owners and the remainder by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, McGrath, Cook, Brice—9.

Negative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, Hagerty, Hayes, Webster, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Brandon, Fitzgerald—13.

Councilman Webster moved to reconsider such vote.

Which was lost.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, in favor of adopting resolution that West-street, from Hammond-street to the south side of Hoboken-street, be paved with Belgian Pavement on both sides of the railroad track, one-half at the expense of the property-owners, and one-half at the expense of the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Councilman Webster moved to refer the report back to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Which was carried.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the persons whose bills are annexed, being for expenses incurred in the celebration of the anniversary of our National Independence, July four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the same to be taken from any unexpended appropriation in the City Treasury.

Councilman Keenan moved to refer said resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Haggerty, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, Opdyke, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilman Healy, Keenan, Riley, Brophy, McGrath, Brandon, Fitzgerald—7.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By the President—

Resolved That the Comptroller be, and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of E. E. Johnson, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars ($156) for refreshments furnished the Stanton Legion, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers, on the occasion of the reception of Brigadier-General Michael Corcoran, August twenty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two; and also in favor of William H. Allen, for incidental expenses incurred by him in parading the above-named regiment, amounting to ninety-five dollars ($95,) and charge the same to account of City contingencies.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

Councilman Keeman moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned until Monday next, February 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

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RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—DAY AND BOARDING School for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. Spring term commences Feb. 2. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.—THE NEXT session of the College of New-Jersey will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th of February.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE, WITH NINE lots, southwest corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. The house is frescoed throughout; has every convenience; basement floor laid in black-walnut and ash; has store-room, milk-room, laundry, kitchen, &c; on first floor, drawing-room, parlor, library, in black-walnut; dining-room, in solid oak; elaborately-carved buffet, mantel and mirror frame, with marquetrie floor; the bedrooms are airy and handsome. Part or all of the furniture (made to order, without regard to expense) will be sold with the house, if desired. On the premises is a billiard-room and bowling-alley, elegantly fitted. The stable has two box and two plain stalls, and carriage-room fitted in chestnut; loft, coachman's-room, &c., &c.
Also 13 lots of land on New-York av., Dean and Bergen sts., Brooklyn. A builder's loan will be made if required. Apply to
ABIEL HEYWOOD, No. 38 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON 55TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs. The house is three-story and basement, brown stone front; all the modern improvements, furnace, etc. Also a first-class brown stone house on Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts; all modern improvements complete. These houses are new and the location a desirable one. Also a new house, brown stone front, on 2d-av., between 55th and 56th sts. A four-story new tenement house, with store, on 1st-av., between 54th and 55th sts. They will be sold on very reasonable terms, on application to BROWN & STONE, at their office, foot of 53d-st., E. R.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store; barn and shed, grapevines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, on the premises.
ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y.
Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE, IF APPLIED FOR SOON.—For sale, in Brooklyn, on Carlton-av., between Lafayette and DeKalb avs., some of those magnificently finished brown-stone front houses, with all the latest and richest style of improvements; size of houses, 20 feet 2½ inches front by 45 feet deep, with laundry extension. Lot 20 feet 2½ inches by 100 feet. This is a most desirable and accessible location. Fulton and De Kalb-av. cars run quite convenient. Price, $9,500, part on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. Apply to THOMAS FAGAN, on the premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME three-story and attic house No. 99 Macdougal-st., a few doors north of Bleecker-st.; house near 70 feet deep to second story, with every convenience of baths, water-closets, &c. Lot 25 feet by 100 deep. Also, the three 3½-story high-stoop houses Nos. 122, 122½ and 124 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., each 16 feet 8 by 50; lots, 16 feet 8 inches by 85 feet; baths, water-closets, &c. All the above for sale low, to close an estate. Apply to
B. L. SOLOMON, No. 369 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 198 PRINCE-ST., NEAR Macdougal, new marble mantles, high ceilings, gas, Croton, speaking-tubes—in fact, all modern improvements; new fences in rear; was put in complete order by the owner for himself. As he is about leaving for the country, will sell at a sacrifice; cost over $9,000 when property was low; will sell for $7,500 cash. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRABLE houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 100; alleyway 12½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce-st.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE FOR A PRIVATE stable with dwelling, not to be above 20th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av., the house No. 290 4th-st., corner of Wooster, or the store No. 80 6th-av., or house and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn, (brown stone front.) Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY stone house No. 8 East 23d-st., Madison-square.
Also for sale, a store on Cedar-st., between Broadway and the Post-office.
Also for sale, a splendid store on White-st., near Broadway. Also, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., 28x175 ft. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO lease the excellently located factory-property on 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs., covering five full City lots, with engine, boilers, shafting, &c., all in complete running order. Inquire at 457 3d-av., corner 33d-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to
JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers,
corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to I. C. MARTIN, No. 364 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high stoop dwelling house, No. 512 7th-av., near 42d-st. and Broadway, complete with all the modern improvements, furnace, &c; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Apply to E. LYNES, No. 43 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, No. 74 East 27th-st.; house 25 by 65 feet deep; all the modern improvements; price, $15,000. Apply to JAMES BARNES, Merchants' Exchange Bank.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A FOUR-STORY modern built house, not less than 25x65, English basement preferred, located west of 5th-av. and south of 23d-st. Possession in April. Address C. SMITH, No. 518 Washington-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, several elegant residences on 5th-av., in the most desirable location. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone house and lot on 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house in complete order. Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC HOUSE, No. 22 2d-st., with modern improvements; price $7,000. Enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN MONROE-PLACE, BROOKLYN, a first-class brown-stone front house. Apply to No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 25x100 EACH, ON the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 125th-st.; also, three short lots on 125th-st. Apply to
A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

EDWARD TIMPSON, HOUSE AND REAL Estate Agent, No. 170 West 50th-st., east of 8th-av. Particular attention paid to the renting of houses and collection of rents. Refers to Hon. Judge Henry E. Davies, No. 40 Wall-st.; Prof. Charles Davies, New-York; Prof. Horace Webster, Free Academy.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM THE COUNtry, with the best references, would like a situation as teacher in a gentleman's family, or as housekeeper where the lady is an invalid, or any respectable situation where she could make herself useful. Can be seen at the Astor House from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 30, or address previously P. G. T., Union-square Post-office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED—ENGLISH AND MATHEmatics. Apply, after 3 P. M., at No. 294 5th av., corner of 26th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.
The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHŒNIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phœnix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phœnix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of
TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.
The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.
They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.
For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHŒNIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
formerly known as the home of A. J. Downing, deceased; within the past ten years has been greatly enlarged and improved; contains about six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, filled with rare trees and shrubs of all descriptions; the dwelling, carriage-houses, grapery and green-house are of a fine order of architecture; will be sold for much less than cost; any gentleman desiring to purchase, will find this an opportunity which offers but once in a lifetime; possession given immediately. For terms, &c., apply to G. ALGER, on the premises, or by letter, to S. W. FULLERTON, Attorney at Law, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Hastings, on the Hudson, about 20 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of land, with three beautiful building sites, in addition to the house—all having splendid front views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The house is of stone, built in the most substantial manner; barn, coach-house, stable, carpenter's shop, hennery, &c.; a great variety of fruits. Location perfectly healthy. This place adjoins the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—GOTHIC VILLA IN LLEWELlyn Park for sale; contains 11 rooms and modern conveniences; two acres of ground, garden, shrubbery, and young fruit, barn and stable. The situation is high, commanding wide and varied views, and but a short drive to the depot. Trains to New-York almost hourly, time 47 minutes. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M., or to C. G. JUDSON, No. 84 Chambers-st.

NEWARK, N. J.—A PRIVATE RESIDENCE, about half an acre of ground, fronting on two streets; new double 2-story and basement house, containing 13 finished rooms, bathing-room, and gas throughout; green-house attached to the main house; tool-house, barn, cow-house and chickery; garden stocked with choice fruits of all kinds; located on the hill, having a fine view of the city and country, and only ten minutes from Market-st. and Chesnut-st. depots. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ELLIS DUNN, corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset, and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of wood land. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well fenced, well watered and contains every variety of fruit. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J.
N. B.—On line of Central railroad, 1 hour and 30 minutes from New-York.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE COMmodious and pleasantly-located dwelling, No. 108 Orchard-st. The lot is 50 feet front by 130 feet deep, well stocked with fruit-bearing trees and vines, and is withal a very valuable property. Being easy of access from the lower station of the New-Jersey Railroad, it is peculiarly desirable to business men of this City. Terms accommodating. Inquire on the premises of
JAS. H. LINDSLEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most desirable places in Yonkers, comprising a first-class house, carriage-house, stable, &c.; a large garden, well stocked with fruit; a fine young orchard in full bearing, a spacious lawn around the house, nicely shaded; also, some wood land—in all about 15 acres. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, HALF A mile from the village of Rossville, Staten Island, 1½ miles north of Huguenot Station, Staten Island Railroad, 1½ hours from the City, containing 9 acres, with a good 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, good outbuildings, handsomely situated on high ground, good views of the Sound. Steamer *Manna* leaves foot of Robinson-st. daily. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to S. J. LA FORGE, Rossville, S. I.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—TWO DWELLING houses and about 48 acres of land, at Far Rockaway, L. I., near the Marine Pavilion, in sections of from 3 to 5 acres, beautifully situated for building purposes or gardening; has a fine view of the Atlantic Ocean. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. BOLTON, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, where maps of the same can be seen, or of WILLIAM SMITH, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Tarrytown, N. Y. Two acres, outbuildings, fruit, ornamental and shade trees; house and premises in good order; marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE CITY, FOR SALE.—House large and elegant, fully furnished; situation one of the finest on the river. Price, furnished, $13,000. Address, Box 4,991 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY. The well-known M. D. L. Philips farm, of 170 acres of land, on the Salt Point Turnpike, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Large two-story dwelling-house, in good repair; large barn and sheds, and plenty of out-buildings; soil, sandy loam, very desirable for gardening, well watered, with never-failing springs; large orchard; 10 acres of of wood, with plenty of muck for manure. Twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Every part of the farm can be seen from the house. A splendid site for a race course—mile track or more, if desirable. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM AND GENtleman's country residence, of sixty-five acres, situate on main road from Scotch Plains to Plainfield, five minutes drive from depot on the line of Central Railroad of New-Jersey; fine house, extensive outbuildings and lawn, and abundance of fruit. Also a number of fine farms and village residences at low prices. Apply to R. F. HARRIOTT, No. 393 Canal-st., People's Bank; or of H. P. BRONK, at Plainfield, N. J.

FARM WANTED—OF 50 TO 100 ACRES, PLEASantly located on either side of the Hudson River, (west side preferred,) within 75 miles of New-York City; land must be good and well watered, fruited, &c., with substantial dwelling and out-buildings. Address, stating price and full particulars, SCOTT, Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES beautifully situated on the east bank of Passaic River opposite the Village of Belleville, with good house, barn and other outbuildings; a variety of fruit trees, grapery, &c. Apply to J. D. ACKERMAN, No. 19 8th-av., N. Y., or of W. M. ACKERMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent farm of 300 acres, about half in wood; the land is superior, well watered and fenced; a good stone house and ample out-buildings; near the New-York line, in Passaic Co., N. J. R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—FIVE BONDS OF $1,000 EACH, MADE by the Grand Rapids Gas Light Company of Michigan, dated Sept. 1, 1858, and payable on the 1st day of September, 1863, at the Atlantic Bank, in the City of Brooklyn, numbered from one to five, having been mislaid, lost or stolen, all persons are cautioned not to purchase the same, as payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of the bonds to the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will make their
SPRING OPENING
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
On MONDAY, Feb. 1.
Canal, corner of Mercer sts.

BENKARD & HUTTON,
NO. 144 DUANE-ST.,
are now opening
500 pkgs. NEW DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS and SILKS,
FRENCH, BRITISH and GERMAN,
of which they invite examination.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1864.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 / 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Feb. 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.
To sail on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The U. S. Mail Sidewheel Steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
will sail as above from Pier No. 46, foot of King-st., N.R.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The Steamship MORNING STAR will follow, and sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
STEAMER NEVA,
HARDY, Master.
Will leave Pier No. 11, East River, as above, on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Freights taken at reduced rates, if applied for immediately.
WHITING & HATHAWAY, No. 52 South-st.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER, now building; will be ready 1st of May next. Dimensions as follows: Length, 215 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches; diameter of cylinder, 57 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet. For further information, apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT—STEAMER ROANOKE, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864. Passports obtained by F. I. KING, No. 82 Broadway, in 48 hours from Washington.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U.S.C. Buildings, 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:26 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emission stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,350 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.
PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press, and the people, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	$0 25
2.	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc.	25
3.	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults	25
5.	Cures Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	Cures Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods	25
12.	Cures Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	Cures Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	Cures Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	Cures Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	Cures Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	Cures Piles, Internal, or Blind, or Bleeding	50
18.	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	Cures Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	Cures Whooping Cough	50
21.	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	Cures Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	Cures General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	Cures Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	Cures Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children	50
30.	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	Cures Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	Cures Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitus	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in Morocco Case, and Book	8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in Morocco and Book	6 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in Morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.
☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the Country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the Price. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH.
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 38 WALL-ST,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
In Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Assistant Treasurer.

INTEREST ALLOWED to Depositors; subject, nevertheless, to their checks without notice.

U. S. 5.20 Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, and all kinds of Securities for sale or procured.

Particular and Prompt Attention will be given to collections on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.
Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Crickett, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
of all issues,
Purchased and for sale.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 8th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON, HENRY COGGILL, GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension; Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 23, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will be paid at the Company's office in New-York, on and after Feb. 1 prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from the 20th January to 1st February, both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48
The Company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years	$16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash	11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864	$5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
John D. Jones, A. P. Pillot, J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis, Leroy M. Wiley, J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore, Daniel S. Miller, Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston, S. T. Nicoll, C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit, Joshua J. Henry, Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Geo. G. Hobson, E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis, David Lane, B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell, James Bryce, Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook, W. Sturgis, Jr., Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous, Henry K. Bogert, R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston, A. A. Low, G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps, William E. Dodge, Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow, Dennis Perkins, James Low.
JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

CITY BANK OF VICKSBURGH, MISS.,
W. S. WHEELER, Manager,
late with Brown & Johnston.
Prompt and personal attention given to the collection of all claims in this vicinity.
References:
Hon. A. H. Arthur, Vicksburgh.
Kirkland & Co., New-York.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

North Shore Railroad Company, Manhassett, L. I., Jan. 28, 1864.
THE REMAINING INSTALLMENTS ON the capital stock of the North Shore Railroad Company will be due and payable as follows, viz.: 10 per cent. on Feb. 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on Feb. 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on March 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 1, 1864; 10 per cent. on April 15, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 2, 1864; 10 per cent. on May 16, 1864; 10 per cent. June 1, 1864. The places designated for receiving the above are the office of T. & H. Messenger, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York; and the store of W. J. Mott, in the village of Manhasset. By order of the President and Board of Directors.
THOS. MESSENGER, Treasurer.

Bank Department, Albany, Dec. 17, 1863
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the Merchants' Bank, New-York City, an incorporated bank, whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years from the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.
d19-1aw6mS*

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Buffalo & State Line Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TO BANKERS, BROKERS, COAL MINING COMPANIES, and others.—The buildings Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., are to be altered and fitted up in a very superior manner into first-class offices. Parties desiring to select space, and have improvements to suit themselves, can see the plans by calling on
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Corner Broad-st. and Exchange-place.

Office of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Co., No. 1 State-st., New-York, Jan. 28, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE SEVEN PER cent. first mortgage bonds of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on presentation at the office of the company on and after the 1st day of February, 1864.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST FEBRUARY next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Co., will be paid at the office of M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, on and after that date, on presentation of the Coupons.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

Office of the McGregor Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. H. BOODY, Agent.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, [illegible] over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 10th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations.) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law.
No. 170 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

No. 48 Exchange-place, Room No. 20, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the First, and of seven (7) per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be paid at this office on Monday, 1st February next. Holders of Mortgage Bonds desiring to convert them into the First Preferred Stock of the Company, can do so by surrendering them at the above-named place from the 1st to 10th February next, inclusive.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Broadway Insurance Co., No. 433 Broadway.
DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office. No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., 3d-av., cor. 9th-st., New York, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1864, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

The Leather Manufacturers' Bank, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent, (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, the first day of February next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co. No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad Company, Cleveland, O., Jan. 26, 1864.
INTEREST DUE THE FIRST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid at the office of Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.
50,000 to 100,000 dollars wanted, for the purpose of growing cotton at the South, by three highly respectable and competent persons; one a Physician, one a Merchant, and the other a Planter. The combined experience of the parties gives them advantages not usually possessed by those engaging in the enterprise. *Owing to the lateness of the season the capital should be pledged at once,* and as an inducement to secure such point, any individual or firm furnishing 20,000 dollars of the capital (one-half cash and the balance in three and six months,) will be entitled to a consignment of the entire product of five hundred acres.

Subscriptions will be received for any sum not less than *one thousand dollars.*
Explanations made, and subscriptions received by
D. C. GREEN,
No. 233 Pearl-street,
New-York.

$3.000.—FOR SALE—A NEAT, CASH-PAYING office business on Broadway; one of the best locations in the City. For particulars apply to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

FOR SALE.—A GROCERY, IN A FIRST-CLASS neighborhood. A capital chance. Apply at No. 88, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL ALL PAID IN,
$500,000.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1864, EXCLUSIVE OF LIABILITIES,
$585,058 02.

CONSISTING of (First Lien) BONDS AND MORTGAGES, UNITED STATES BONDS, LOANS ON CALL (secured by pledge of United States Bonds and New-York City Bank Stocks,) CASH IN BANK, &c., &c.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE against LOSS or damage BY FIRE, AND THE RISKS OF INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION, at rates as low as the nature of the risk, and the real security of the Company and of the insured will permit.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

ALL LOSSES LIBERALLY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
J. MILTON SMITH, President.
Vincent Tilyou, Secretary.
Joseph W. Wildey, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87
This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.		
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.		
Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,067 21	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,760 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,986 29	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.
By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
ALFRED EDWARDS, A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY, W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE, C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr., FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK, SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN, B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN, L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER, J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY, A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT, BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ, JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES, ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON, JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE, P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M FISKE, OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
Thomas Hale, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President
George T. Haws, Sec'y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a limited partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is BLOCK & MASSETT; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers, upon commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOMAS A. MASSETT and SAMUEL KAUFMAN; that the said ELIAS M. BLOCK is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said Thomas A. Massett is also a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York: and that the said Samuel Kaufman is a special partner, and that his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; and that the said special partner, Samuel Kaufman, has contributed in actual cash payment the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of said partnership: and that said partnership is to commence on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and to terminate on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
ELIAS M. BLOCK, THOS. A. MASSETT, } General Partners.
SAMUEL KAUFMAN, Special Partner.
Office No. 20 Exchange-place.

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Jan. 21, 1864.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALFRED L. ROWE, Plaintiff, against ALBERT DE PENNEVET and H. N. LAURENT, Defendants.—50 cent United States stamp on original canceled.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 7, 1863.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
The summons and complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1864.
COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
jan.16-1aw6w Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost. DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) ———
(Date) ———
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
———
Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARAN
We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.
Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Jan. 12, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th January, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., of the following Blankets, viz:
60,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets, Prussian blue or Gentian dyed.
20,000 Regulation Artillery Blankets.
These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns.

FOR THE CAVALRY.
Blue, with an orange border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.
Red, with a black border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket.

All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or say 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 of a lb. may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be paid for at a price to be determined by the Inspector.

The blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Bids will be considered for the delivery of the blankets at the factory, as well as at the agency above mentioned.

Each bid is to be accompanied by the names of the sureties of the proposer.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

[No. 105.]
Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this department with
Standard Drills, ordinary width.
Standard Drills, 38 inches.
Stockings.
Knapsacks, complete.
Mess Pans.
Color Belts and Slings, Sets of.
Garrison Flags.
Garrison Flags Halliards.
Halliards for Recruiting Flags.
Cavalry Standards.
Regimental Colors, artillery.
Regimental Colors, cavalry.
Regimental Colors, infantry.
To be delivered free of charge at the United States Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, Feb. 4, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Saturday, Feb. 6, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. THOS. SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. Moulton, Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOTS.
Navy Department, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Jan. 28, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th February, proximo, for five thousand pairs Grained Leather Boots.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak-tanned grained leather, sewed with a square awl. All the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond in every respect with the sample to be found at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hands, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The same to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of the proposal, and there undergo the usual inspection of the yard.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.,
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 53.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 13.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 30.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 31.
For New Bell for Essex Market Tower.
For building a House for use of Hose Company No. 48.
For building a House for use of Engine Company No. 23.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 28, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

ALBANY RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received until Feb. 8, 1864, at noon, for the construction of six sections, or about eight miles of equivalent single track Street Railway, in the City of Albany and suburbs. To be laid with plate rail, about 45 pounds per yard, on timber sills and ties; to be commenced as early in the Spring as practicable, and completed on or before June 1, 1864, as per specifications and plans on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, duly executed by two or more responsible parties binding themselves to become securities for the party proposing, in a penal sum of not less than $5,000 per mile of work proposed for. The Company reserve the right to accept either or neither of the proposals made, and to restrict the amount of any part of the proposed constructions.

Proposals may be made for the whole or any division of said work, and must be indorsed "Proposals for the Albany Railway," and addressed to
SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer,
Office No. 45 North Pearl-st.,
Albany, N. Y.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with
Axes;
Axes—Handled;
Ax Handles;
Hatchets—Handled;
Hatchet Handles;
Shovels;
Spades;
Picks—Handled;
Pick Handles.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order. Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER, ALFRED MOORE, JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.

TO IRON WORKERS.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Rotunda, Park, Jan. 22, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 8,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In 2d-av., from 42d to 61st st., with crosswalks from 42d to 79th st.; also in 41st-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Blank forms for the bids and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Jan. 25, 1864.

TO LET.

"FORDAM ON HARLEM" TO LET.—The country seat of the subscriber, situated on Fordham Heights, near Kings Bridge, with about sixty acres of land—thirty in lawn, and thirty in pasture—including mansion, coach-house, stables, gas-house, greenhouse, ice-house—filled—gatehouse, grapery, and garden, with every variety of fruits; also, an apple and pear orchard of six acres. The house and stables are lighted with gas, and the whole place is complete in all its appointments. Rent, $4,000, including furniture, or without furniture, $3,000, for two or three years. Apply on the premises of N. P. BAILEY, or A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET WITH POWER OR WITHOUT.—No. 246 Canal-st: store and basement opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, several well-lighted rooms, one a corner with eleven windows. Also, a pleasant cottage for a small family, at Bedford, Westchester County, with garden, &c. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 193 CHAMbers-st., near Washington, for $400. Inquire of A. A. ROBBINS, No. 193 Chambers-st.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS, near Broadway. Inquire from 12 to 2, of Mr. JAY or Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER TO LET, WITH LARGE rooms. Inquire at No. 103 East 33d-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York. After March 1, 1865, 71 and 73 East 14th-st.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 756 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. The best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.
MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—THE LAST SONGS OF THE late STEPHEN C. FOSTER—"Wilt Thou be True?" "Mr. and Mrs. Brown," (comic duet,) "If you've only got a Moustache" and "When Old Friends were Here," price 25 cents each; mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.
"She was All the World to Me" is his last composition, and will be issued in a few days.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $50, $60. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 103 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.